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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Plans Wages, Not Charity

Russia Imprisons for Accident

Economists Ask Gold Standard

China Sees Missionaries Flee

Einstein Doubts Atoms' Energy

Canada's Quintuplets Do Well

THE Roosevelt Administration pushes forward its new program which it hopes will see all persons remaining on its relief rolls at work drawing pay. The 4,000,000 persons who are unemployable are to be turned back to their own states for support by Feb. 1. Some of the states will find this a hardship. The immediate result will be to incite states to act quickly on social insurance schemes in which they will be asked to co-operate when Congress passes enabling legislation. For the employable millions the Public Works Administration will endeavor to provide quick action projects so that to the farthest possible extent the recipients of aid may be at work—To brace the unemployed man with work relief instead of undermining him with direct relief is the basic idea.

¶ Moscow judges send 19 employees of the Omsk railway to prison for terms of one to 10 years for carelessness in permitting train wrecks. "Counter-revolutionary sabotage" is the formal charge that covers 35 recent accidents on the Omsk section of the Trans-Siberian railroad, which damaged 87 locomotives and broke up 18 trains. More harm was caused than injuries to passengers; vast metallurgical plants suffered a shortage of coal through faulty transportation—And that is a crime the industrially-minded Soviet cannot condone.

¶ Chicago hears the American Economic Association urge the Washington Government to return immediately to the gold standard. The 95 members of the committee on monetary policy are unanimous. The committee urges a middle course away from inflation, away from silver as part of the monetary base, away from a managed currency and away from a central bank. The economists give a 93 per cent majority opinion on prices—Prices will find their own right level if let alone.

¶ China hears pitiful stories of the privations and sufferings of fugitive missionaries who reach safety at Changsha in Hunan Province. Forced to desert their homes and belongings in many outlying towns before the advance of Communist and brigand armies, they have singular experiences. Two expectant mothers fleeing from Changteh are lifted from a junk to bear their babies in a Chinese shack, but mothers and infants survive. Two other American women hide six days in the bottom of a boat after it is seized by rebels, escaping when the brigands abandon it. Usually public sentiment has protected missionaries—Even lawless chieftains have regarded them as angels of mercy.

¶ The Chicago Bar Association is told government in the United States is as it was in England in the seventeenth century. Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School declares that as a Tudor or Stuart King ruled with Parliament if he could and in spite of it if necessary, so an American President or Governor rules with Congress or a Legislature today. After the American Revolution, the Dean says, the legislative branch led in power. After the Civil War it was the judiciary—But nobody doubts that the Chief Executive is doing the driving and guiding now.

¶ Pittsburgh sees Dr. Albert Einstein, before his learned talk to the natural scientists on the equivalence of mass and energy, cornered by newspaper men. "Will physicists be able to convert matter into energy for practical purposes?" they demand to know. "Probably not," he replies. "Squeezing energy out of atoms is like hunting birds in the dark where there are few birds"—And so, alas, poor old matter, from which so much was expected, falls down again.

¶ Hollywood male stars admit that a favorite worry is what to wear for the screen. Denied the variety of the female star's wardrobe, they seek perfection in fit. Hollywood tailors will make a business suit for $75, but most of the men stars pay $150. For a dress suit they pay $200 or more. A tweed or worsted sport coat costs $75, sport trousers from $20 to $60. Particular stars go in for custom-built shoes at $50 a pair. But after studio hours comes sartorial relaxation—Fans wouldn't recognize their favorites in the old things they love to lounge in.

¶ Callander, Ontario, happily celebrates the fact that the Dionne quintuplets are plump and normal babies at the age of seven months. Christmastime remembrances deluge from far and wide. Their still bewildered parents appreciate the public's kindness to their children, whose number leaped so suddenly from five to 10. Only a few hundred cases of quintuplets are recorded in history, and few indeed where the children survived, so the world feels it may justifiably show a vast interest.—Or is it just that everybody loves babies and here are enough needy babies to absorb a lot of love?

Der Führer Donates 'Rocket' to Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Munich, Ger.

THE latest addition to the varied technical and scientific exhibits in the German Museum at Munich constitutes a tribute by Herr Adolf Hitler to the memory of the ingenious Munich inventor, Max Valier, whose famous "rocket" car attracted so much excitement a few years ago both in Germany and abroad. This consists of a double donation by the German Chancellor of two of the Valier "rocket" vehicles, an automobile (the Rak 7) and a sledge (the Rak Bob 2). With the latter during the hard winter of 1929 Max Valier was able to attain a speed of 250 miles an hour on the frozen surface of the great Bavarian lake of Starnberg, a few miles from Munich.

It is believed that with this new addition the German Museum can now boast of possessing sample exhibits of every variety and description of vehicle and means of locomotion.

More Liberalism In Colleges Urged By Dr. MacCracken

Vassar College Head Opens Student Federation of America Meeting

An ambitious program of educational reform promising liberal freedom of inquiry, assembly and speech to the students, permitting youth to insert a stronger hand in the administration of college government was proposed today by Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, in welcoming members of the Student Federation of America to Boston.

The student federation which boldly claims to speak for the vocational obligations and rights of 1,000,000 American youths, had brought the student problems of a nation to the Parker House for the start of a five-day conference.

It remained, then, for Dr. MacCracken to sound the keynote of the extension program before the students, a keynote of liberality toward the student in programs affecting his own welfare.

Strikes at Radicalism

This program of liberalism which strikes a swift blow at growing radical elements in college ranks took the form of two fundamental proposals as follows:

1. That the student body, through their constituent society, be granted the right of collective bargaining with the trustees of their colleges. This action is intended, Dr. MacCracken said, to give students a stronger hand in all plans affecting housing, scholarships, expansion of college services.

2. That through a student commission, undergraduates should be given the right of free expression of opinion concerning their studies, teachers, hours, standards and de-

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States to Get Less Federal Relief Funds

Beginning Feb. 1 They Will Have to Care for Their Own Unemployables

Will Hit Some Hard

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — The Federal Government has notified the states that beginning Feb. 1 they must assume the entire burden of caring for all within their borders listed as "unemployables" as distinguished from the unemployed.

The order will affect nearly 4,000,000 persons who are dependent for their support on persons who would be unable to take a job if offered one. These comprise about one-fifth of the total number expected on relief by Feb. 1.

This shift, already begun quietly, is designed to incite states to act quickly on the social insurance schemes in which they will be asked to co-operate when Congress passes enabling legislation at the request of President Roosevelt.

Means Load for Some States

In large states such as New York, the order will mean little except a change in bookkeeping with federal funds switched entirely to the unemployed and state funds used to care for the unemployables.

On the other hand, states which have depended on the Federal Government to carry their entire relief load will have to scurry around to find some means of taking care of those listed as unemployable.

Even in the states which have money, it is believed withdrawal of the Government from this field will emphasize the need for effective old-age pension and insurance legislation.

Before the slump the states cared for their own unemployables, but the number of such persons has doubled and in some cases tripled during recent years when families had their incomes cut to a point where they could no longer support relatives who are not able to work.

Pensions Cease to Function

Pension systems in a number of states have practically ceased to function because of the drying up of financial sources. Those who are not able to work have been herded onto the relief rolls with able-bodied persons eager to find jobs.

It will be up to local communities to decide who are the unemployable. Surveys have been going on for some time to distinguish between the two types of unemployed. If the Federal Emergency Relief Administration feels that any state is listing too many of us unemployable as unemployed it will step in.

Indications are that when this shift is completed, effort will be made to put as many as possible of the able-bodied unemployed on work relief. This will put an end to the growing group of persons on relief who are able to work but are unwilling to.

FERA officials are confident from surveys they have made that the

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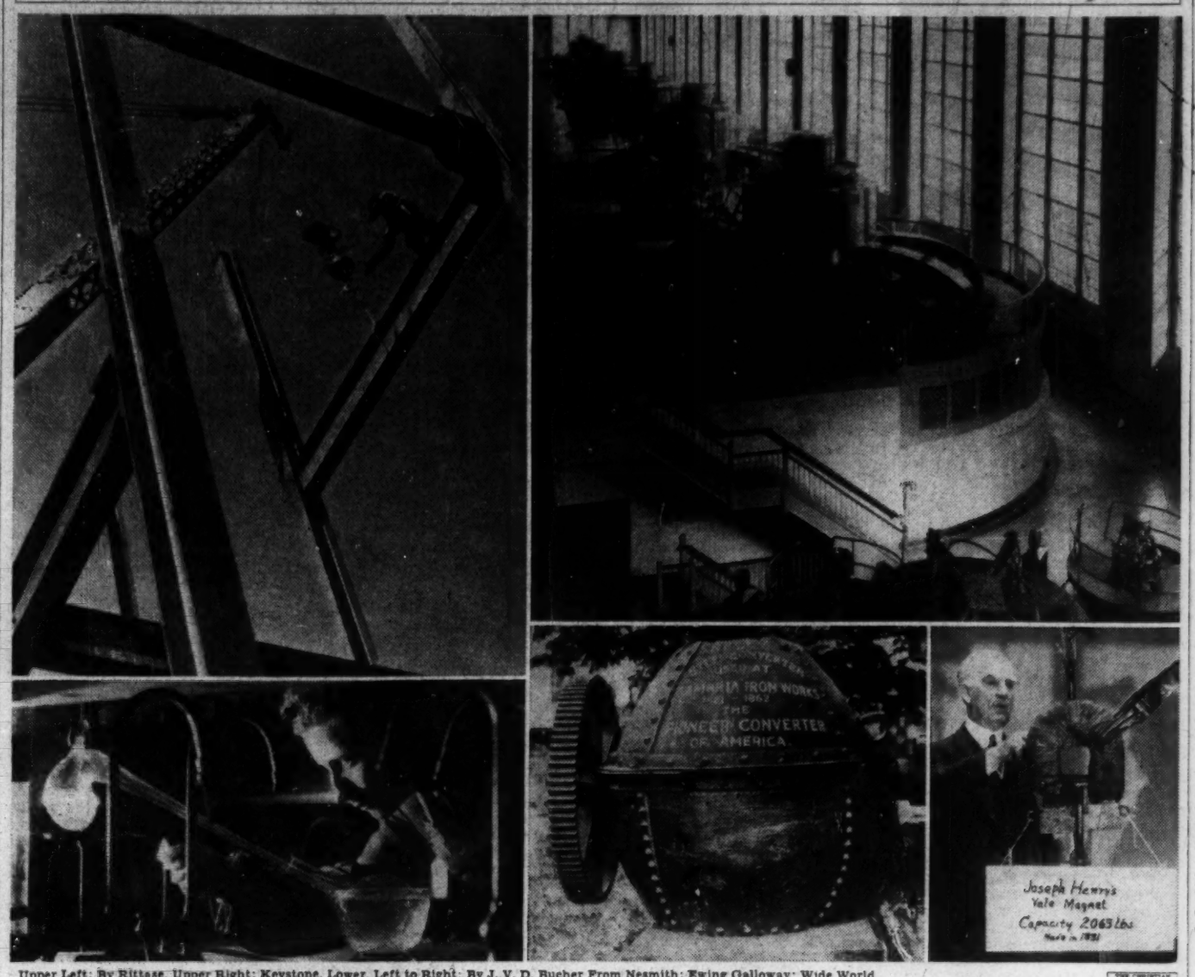
Theorists Open Door for Industry's Contribution to Higher Standards of Living



Upper Left: By Rittase. Upper Right: Keystone. Lower, Left to Right: By J. V. D. Bucher From Nesmith; Ewing Galloway; Wide World

Pittsburgh Convention of Researchers and Engineers Traces First and Completed Steps in Progress

Upper Left—Structural Steel Worker, High Up on the Girders, and (Lower Center) Made Possible by the Kelly Converter Used at Cambria Iron Works, 1861-62, the First Successful Converter in America for Production of Bessemer Steel. Upper Right—Turbine Hall of Conowingo Hydroelectric Development in Maryland, and (Lower Right) What Made These Turbines Possible—Joseph Henry's Yale Magnet of 1831, Held by W. W. Campbell, President of National Academy of Sciences. Lower Left—Chemist Peeking Into Future Possibilities.

New Meteorology Guides Engineers In River Control

Movable Dams Governed by Effect of Weather on Flow of Streams

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28—A new division of physical science was born today at the meteorology section of the ninety-fifth congress of the American Association of Sciences.

Announced by Lieut. Col. C. L. Hall, United States district engineer at Cincinnati, Ohio, "hydro-meteorology" will be "the science of forecasting the effect of currents and future weather on streams."

Already put into practice on the Ohio River, Colonel Hall finds that a "daily estimate of the weather situation" enables engineers to regulate the movable dams of the river, thus making for even flow of commerce in time of extreme high or low water.

Manipulation of Dams

Chief among the products moving by river are steel and chemicals, coal, sand and gravel bound for the southern states, middle west and South America, while much of the east-bound traffic carries live stock and market produce.

When storms pass over one or more tributaries of the Ohio and when cold waves bring freezing temperatures that form ice, Colonel Hall's engineers find that a warning in advance enables them to manipulate the dams, raising downstream ones while lowering those upstream to maintain even flow.

Had a warning been issued in one case alone last year the Federal Government would have prevented damages of more than $100,000. The exact science of hydraulics, Colonel Hall finds, has little connection with the operation of a system of movable dams. Therefore the new reliance placed in the formative "inexact science" of "hydro-meteorology."

Change in Human Concepts

Prof. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University, president of the association, presided at the opening session and a reception was held in Carnegie Music Hall last night. The main address was given by Dr. William A. White of Washington on the subject, "Man, the Great Integrator."

"That man is the measure of all things is no longer just a phrase, but a fact of tremendous importance," Dr. White observed as he decried fast waning concepts of the hman organism. He continued: "Somehow we believed that a number of reflex arcs could be added together, and when enough hundreds of thousands

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New Commitments Imperative in East

Japan, United States and Great Britain Must Choose Between New Political Understanding, Anglo-American Entente or Probable Armaments Race; Naval Concessions Seen as By-Product of Larger Agreement

Can Peace Come to the Pacific?

Eighth of Nine Articles

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from a tour of the Far East

The last words of my last Japanese interview on the day I sailed from Yokohama were these: "Japan has absolutely no grievance against the United States—if you will stop encouraging China to harass us."

Behind these words rests the critical conflict of purpose which today introduces fear, suspicion and danger to peace in the relations between America and Japan.

The conflict, on the Japanese side, is:

That Japan is deeply and genuinely convinced there is no hope China will attain, for a long time to come, a stable, effective government which can produce stable, orderly conditions within its vast boundaries.

That whether Nanking approves or not, some form of foreign guardianship is necessary to insure Japan's treaty rights and commercial rights within China.

That Japan's national existence is so acutely dependent upon access to Chinese markets and Chinese supplies that Tokyo must superimpose that guardianship, with or without the assent of Western nations.

This is the meaning of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota's statement to the Diet: "Japan, the only cornerstone of peace in East Asia, bears the entire burden of responsibilities for maintaining that peace."

Elements of Conflict

The conflict, on the American side, is:

That America has, since the turn of the century, stood emphatically pat on its conviction that for the very reason China is still in a state of chronic instability and revolution, the foreign powers, including Japan, should stand aside while the Chinese evolve an effective government and achieve national stability. It is the American position that the only guarantee the outside nations should demand of China is the maintenance of the Open Door and the integrity of China and providing for equality of commercial opportunity.

Japan feels that the American people—if not the American Government—have aided and are continuing to aid the Chinese with loans, airplane equipment and military training in order that China may harass and endanger Japan's legitimate position on the Asiatic continent. Japan feels that America's attitude toward China is essentially sentimental, and, because of distance from the scene, largely dilettante. Japan feels that because its geographical and economic position causes it to suffer most from instability in China, it must claim the right to impose stability.

Japanese Aggression

America feels that the destruction of the Nine-Power Treaty in Manchuria has wrecked the basic structure on which the peace of the Far East has rested since 1922, that Japan's aggressive action in 1931 belies its protestations that the rights of China and Great Britain and the United States are not endangered by its dominance in the Far East, and that Japan has since 1931 indicated a desire to support its future course on armament rather than on agreement.

This is the critical conflict between Japan and the United States. And it is the equally critical conflict between Japan and Great Britain. It is within the power of these three nations to determine next week or next year—and the decision cannot safely be delayed—whether this conflict is to be allowed to drift and degenerate into such a source of misunderstanding and hostility that the human preservation of those treaty rights which make possible the Open Door. This is the meaning of the Nine-Power Treaty pledging the territorial in-

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Utility Head for Electric Home Tunnel Land Profits Obscured NRA Forms Local Authority

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

More Power, Less Rates

President Roosevelt's announced plan to help private industry stage a massed distribution of electrical appliances, today brought a strong echo from Samuel Ferguson, a leading private utility operator and acknowledged expert.

The vital necessity, Mr. Ferguson said, is to make the electrical industry see that stiff increases in the use of current will bring maximum reductions in rates.

Therefore Mr. Ferguson saw the value in the President's power program as "awakening in the nation the desire for the comforts of the Electric Home." He pointed to the Tennessee Valley Authority as an instrument to dramatize this concept. From its establishment in the public consciousness, he indicated, there would proceed that major spurt in the use of current which alone will bring rates sharply down.

Mr. Ferguson's statement was received here as peculiarly timely, in view of the first significant move of Mr. Roosevelt in the direction of favoring the private utilities. At a Wednesday press conference at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the Administration plans now brewing call for selling low-priced electrical appliances to the public on a vast scale. The campaign, the President said, would doubtless be carried out through the private utilities.

This project coincided directly with the needs of the private utilities as seen through the eyes of Mr. Ferguson, a leading liberal spokesman. "The industry," Mr. Ferguson declared to the Monitor, "must see the foolishness of rate reductions for small usage of current—and the acute need for maximum possible reductions for liberal use."

The Ferguson statement was issued as a commentary on the TVA, which he called "a peculiar combination of social uplift and playing politics." He cited the TVA directors themselves to show that as a yardstick the TVA cannot accomplish its purpose, since it uses methods which are closed to private business. The main value of the TVA, Mr. Ferguson believes, is in making the private companies and the public conscious of the need for the Electric Home as a means of bringing cheap rates.

Elusive Profits

Large amounts of speculators' profits on the city's land purchases for the East Boston traffic tunnel could not be traced to their ultimate destinations by the Boston Finance Commission. This statement from the Commission was today in the hands of Mayor Mansfield and the City Council, in answer to its request for information as to the final beneficiaries of the speculative profits.

Two of the largest speculators were the main subjects of this second Commission report—Abram Lipp and Joseph Paul. Out of their profit of $313,300, the Commission could not get satisfactory explanations for the dispersal of $180,000.

In addition, testimonies of Mr. Lipp and Mr. Paul were in direct conflict, leaving many unexplained discrepancies. Mr. Lipp claimed payment of large sums to Mr. Paul, which Mr. Paul denied ever receiving.

The untraded funds were said by the Commission to be either in cash or in government bonds—virtually impossible to track down any further.

In answer to queries, Mr. Lipp merely said: "I cannot tell you at present." It was said that Mr. Lipp, since the deals, went through bank-

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NRA Code Violations Are Charged Against Maine Textile Mill

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 28 (AP)—Testimony purporting to show that the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, cotton manufacturers here, not only violated the Winant textile strike order but NRA provisions as well, has just been recorded at a hearing of discrimination charges against the mill by the United Textile Workers of America.

Richard Evarts of Boston, federal labor relations board examiner, heard evidence of alleged discrimination of workers and code violation of the mill management during an eight-hour session. The hearing was resumed after a recess over the Christmas holiday.

Arlene Montminy and Mary Talbot, mill employees, testified that before the general strike they worked 52-loom batteries but now they are obliged to work 62 looms.

Leone Nadeau, another employee, declared that before the NRA became effective she handled four warps in the mill, but since the act became law, the number of warps was increased from seven to eight. She claimed the increase was contrary to the purpose of the NRA.

George Jarbar, president of the Maine Textile Association, affiliated with the United Textile Workers, estimated 49 looms should be the total to be supervised by each worker.

Spain Frees Former Premier Held on Conspiracy Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Dec. 28—From Madrid comes the information that the Supreme Court has ordered the release of Manuel Azaña, former Premier of Spain, and his lieutenant, Luis Bello, held since the October rebellion on charges of conspiracy.

These two political prisoners have been on the prison ship at Barcelona since October, and it is understood that Señor Azaña will not return to Madrid but will take up his residence in Tarragona.

Señor Azaña appears to have cleared himself from all complicity in the Barcelona rising on Oct. 6, a few hours before hostilities broke out, after doing his utmost from the first to dissuade Don Luis Companys, ex-President of Catalonia, from rebelling.

The presence of Señor Azaña in Barcelona during the first few days of October was apparently due to his desire, and that of his followers to prevent the headstrong Catalan councilors from declaring the independence of Catalonia. This step, Señor Azaña is said to have realized, would ruin the Republican cause in Spain for many years to come.

Well aware of the Socialist intentions, Señor Azaña is said to have obtained a two-point agreement from ex-President Companys before the Lerroux Government took office, that, in the event of hostilities breaking out elsewhere, Señor Companys would (1) preserve order in Catalonia at all costs, and (2) revolt against the Madrid Government only if martial law was declared by it in Barcelona. Señor Azaña saw that martial law would never be declared there if order were preserved.

On the afternoon of Oct. 6, when Councillors Josep Dencas and Miguel Badia were already distributing rifles to the populace in the streets of Barcelona, Señor Companys called Señor Azaña in to see him and informed him that he was breaking the first part of the agreement by allowing the Barcelona Separatists to start hostilities.

Señor Azaña is said to have reasoned with Don Luis for nearly two hours but could not dissuade him.

Declarations made by ex-Premier Azaña before even the Samper Cabinet resigned were to the effect that while the Socialists had just cause to complain of severe repression by the authorities, any plans they might make to engineer a coup d'état, however well-laid, were insensate.

Political Coup Charge in Ely Appointments

Curley to Carry Fight on Leonard and Hultman to Legislature

Jobs for Five Years

Lack of Police Training Cited in Case of New Commissioner

Governor-elect James M. Curley today indicated that he will appeal to the Massachusetts Legislature to repudiate the appointments of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston Police Commissioner and Eugene C. Hultman as head of the Metropolitan District Commission.

These appointments, made yesterday by Governor Ely and confirmed by the Executive Council, are regarded today by the public as a political coup made largely to embarrass the Administration of Governor-elect Curley and partly to save the political careers of the two men involved.

Mr. Hultman had been threatened with dismissal by Mr. Curley as Boston Police Commissioner as soon as his term expired in May. Mr. Leonard, as head of the Boston Finance Commission, was in a precarious position in view of the avowed intention of Mr. Curley to abolish this commission as soon as he came into office.

Five-Year Jobs

The action of the Governor yesterday has secured these two men in their positions for a period of five years unless the Massachusetts Legislature can be prevailed upon to alter the method of appointing these officeholders.

Governor-elect Curley made his first move today in his threat to carry his battle to the people. He has engaged radio facilities for his secretary, Richard D. Grant, who tomorrow night, will lash out at the appointments over station WBZA.

While there is evidently much partisan glee or resentment over the appointments, there is also evidence in some quarters of deep indignation at the suspicion that a police administration of a major American city might be victimized by spite or by such blatant politics as are being charged in this instance.

Dr. Frank Simpson, head of the former Crime Commission, was swift to condemn the use of the office of commissioner of police as a political football. He added that appointment of the commissioner by the Governor invited political maneuvering.

Curley's Charges

Something of this point of view was revealed in the statement issued by Governor-elect Curley. He said:

"The good citizens of Boston have read with fear and trembling for a period of four and one-half years the ever-increasing list of crimes against persons and property, and have looked forward eagerly to an end of the rule of Boston by the racketeer, the gunman and the forces of evil. They believed that the removal of Police Commissioner Hultman would be a forward step in this direction. How sadly they have been disillusioned in the appointment of the Chairman of the Finance Commission as Police Commissioner, who prostituted honor to secure the position he relinquishes and drags honor in the mire to secure the position to which he has now been appointed."

Ely Answers

Governor Ely after swearing in Mr. Leonard today answered the Curley attack with the declaration that it was his job to fill vacancies as they occur, and that yesterday's appointments were merely in the line of duty. He stressed the fact that he had written to Mr. Curley immediately following the election, asking the Governor-elect to confer with him on the matter of appointments. Mr. Curley, having declined to confer, forfeited the right to further consideration, according to Governor Ely.

Particularly is the appointment of Mr. Leonard under attack today. Commentators point out that he has no police training, the nearest he ever came to problems affecting law enforcement, being his service as Assistant District Attorney in the Suffolk Superior Court.

Qualifications

An independent canvass of political opinion disclosed that politicians find Mr. Leonard as qualified as most politically-appointed commissioners of police. But that was all that was said of his qualifications.

In addition to the appointment of these two men, the Governor made and had confirmed 31 additional appointments, including that of Judge Jacob J. Kaplan as new chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

Practically, Governor-elect Curley has two main avenues of action open. He may depend upon the Legislature to enact a law changing the present method of having the commissioner appointed by the Governor, thereby invalidating the appointment of Mr. Leonard. There is already one measure filed providing for appointment of the commissioner by the Mayor of Boston. It has been assumed that Governor-

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Two Shoe Firms That Left Lynn Ready to Return

Satisfactory Conditions Said to Be Essential to Closing Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 28—"The saturation point of shoe workers in the small communities has been reached and passed, and shoe manufacturers who migrated from the shoe centers in and around Greater Boston are facing the problem of finding sufficient help to meet the demands of their trade," according to Charles J. Goldman, who for some years has been legal counsel for manufacturers in this section.

As a result, according to Mr. Goldman, two shoe firms and an allied industry, the combination of which would give employment to 1000 persons, are now interested in returning to this city.

"Obviously," says Mr. Goldman in a letter to the press, "these manufacturers are willing to pay Lynn prices, but first they must be assured of satisfactory working conditions that will enable them to manufacture shoes without the willful interferences, deliberate interruptions that have been so long identified with this city, and they also must have some guarantee that a contract once entered into will be respected.

Agents on Pay

"Why should employees called out on strike walk the streets without pay, while the union agents, who willfully called and wrongfully forced them out, continue to receive their full compensation? Why shouldn't the agents who called them out have their pay stopped also?"

Mr. Goldman also cites the fact that three shoe firms chose new locations outside Lynn recently, and now a large box manufacturing plant employing more than 350 threatens to establish its plant elsewhere, but he charges that no sincere effort is being made to hold them in Lynn.

It has been stated that the box factory is moving to Lawrence because it can obtain lower rental. In Lynn there is available at the present time thousands of square feet of floor space, so much in fact that building owners and mortgagees in several cases have sold several five- and six-story brick structures to building wreckers to save taxes.

Largest Shoe Factory

At the present time what was once advertised on post cards as the largest shoe factory in the world, an eight-story structure covering almost an entire block, is faced with the same end, according to rumor, because only a part of the first and second floors are rented.

There are those who contend that the city should follow the example of Maine and New Hampshire towns and allow some concessions in the tax rate which would permit the owners to invite new tenants at nominal rentals.

While all the discussion of remedies is in progress, Norman L. Kelley, for many years a union leader and ex-secretary of the Lynn Joint Union Council, offers the suggestion that Lynn adopt the Philadelphia plan which provides for the appointment or election of an equal number of employers and employees to function as a standing or "preventative committee" (without pay) unless necessary expenses are involved.

Adoption of the plan, Mr. Kelley says, would eliminate unnecessary salaried officials, squelch the "red" enemy, prevent injunctions, and undoubtedly eliminate 47 varieties of agreements, because one blanket agreement with teeth in it would serve every purpose.

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Coming Men in Boston Affairs

Joseph J. Leonard
New Police Commissioner

Jacob J. Kaplan
Will Head Finance Commission

Up and Down Beacon Hill

On Tuesday, Jan. 15, the Democratic State Committee is due to meet and elect a chairman for the next two years; and the probabilities are that a national committeeman will be chosen at the same meeting. It is well understood that the present chairman, Charles H. McGlue, who carried the election of James M. Curley through to victory last Nov. 6 will in all likelihood resign the chairmanship. He probably has other and more dazzling prospects in the offing as James M. Curley warms the Governor's chair on Beacon Hill.

But that's another matter. It's pretty well established now, that with Mr. McGlue's resignation on the table, the Democratic State Committee will elect Joseph McGrath, City Councilor of Boston, to be state chairman. It is also hinted strongly that the state committee, which will be dominated by Governor Curley, once he is in the saddle, will elect Mr. McGrath national committeeman in place of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who followed Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of the Port of Boston, in that role. Mr. Maynard got out of the state chairmanship shortly after the Democratic Worcester preprimary convention, which turned down Mr. Curley and his aspirations. He did this following the assertion by President Roosevelt that federal officials should not hold political chairmanships. The only exception to this is that of national and New York Democratic chairman, James A. Farley, who is Postmaster General and all-round political factotum for the Roosevelt Administration.

* * *

Mr. McGrath being placed in the chairmanship of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee will fit in exactly with Mr. Curley's political plans. Mr. McGrath was loyal to Mr. Curley during the November campaign. An astute politician himself, he saw the signs of the times emblazoned on the Massachusetts political skies, and he governed himself accordingly.

Now, with Mr. McGrath in the shoes Mr. McGlue filled so well under the Curley directions, the new Governor will have harmony in the machinery, at least of the Massachusetts Democratic party. That will help for the next two years in the steering of the Democrats in the Legislature. With the expected retirement of Goyernor Ely from the national committee membership, the political channels will have been well cleared for the nomination of Mr. Curley for the United States Senatorship by the Democrats two years hence.

Of course, this entire political chart depends to a large extent on how well the New Deal rides the waves in the next two years. With the Roosevelt policies anything like successful, nothing could stop Mr. Curley's onward march to Washington. This, no matter if the man in the White House fails to indicate he cannot sleep unless Mr. Curley dons the Senatorial robes.

* * *

It must not be forgotten that in the interest of harmony and party solidarity Michael J. Ward, Deputy United States Marshal, and Edward F. McLoughlin, Fire Commissioner of Boston, both stifled any ambitions they might have of being State Chairman when the Democracy is riding the waves. Then, too, it was freely gossiped that Senator David I. Walsh had a South Framingham entry for the place. But he, too, has probably seen the error of his political ways and the South Framingham man will stay in that town.

Charles Warren of the District of Columbia bar was a Bostonian. At present Mr. Warren figures in the State Department's study of the problem of American neutrality in time of war. He graduated from Harvard Law School. He began professional life as a private secretary to the late Gov. William E. Russell, Massachusetts's first Democratic Governor after Civil War days. Later he did so well that Mr. Russell took him into his own law firm. During the World War he did good service as Assistant Attorney General.

One political wag said just yesterday: "It looks to me as if the old saying might be twisted to declare, 'United, Massachusetts Republicans fall; divided, Democrats win.'"

Rush Jones

Confederates Draw Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Confederate veterans in North Carolina who drew Christmas pensions this year numbered 530. Checks mailed out totaled $336,075. Pensioners, supplied with state funds, include numerous widows of veterans, and 61 Negro servants. Each of the last named drew $100.

Boston Events

Tonight

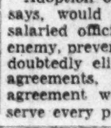
Theaters

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST" (Shubert). Leslie Howard in amusing new play by Robert E. Sherwood. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"FLY AWAY HOME" (Plymouth). With Thomas Mitchell. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"POINT VALAINE" (Colonial). Setting of this new Noel Coward play is an island near Trinidad. With Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"HER MASTER'S VOICE" (Hollis). With Blanche Ring. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.



Movies

FINE ARTS — "Man of Aran." Against a background of huge Atlantic waves pounding on a rocky coast, an Irish family goes about its daily business of fishing, farming and enjoying a truly independent existence. Silly Symphony in color. Zoology and fine arts series short films. 1, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

EXETER—Joe E. Brown in "Six Day Bike Rider." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Caravan."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"I'll Fix It." Jack Holt as a political boss whose attempt to "fix" his small brother's algebra marks sets off a revolt of good citizens against municipal corruption. Fenway, 2:48, 5:49, 8:40. Paramount, 9:05, 11:54, 2:43, 5:32, 8:21. Also Irene Dunne in "Sweet Adeline."

ORPHEUM — "Evelyn Prentice," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Vaudeville: 9:28 a. m., 12:30, 3:38, 6:40, 9:46.

METROPOLITAN—Bing Crosby in "Here Is My Heart," with Roland Young and Alison Skipworth. Stage, Phil Harris. 12:20, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10.

KEITH'S—Sir James M. Barrie's "The Little Minister," with Katharine Hepburn. 10, 11:37 a. m., 1:50, 4:01, 6:03, 8:05, 10:07.

MODERN — "Flirtation Walk," West Point story. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "We Live Again."

BOSTON — "The Marines Are Coming," with William Haines and Conrad Nagel. Vaudeville, 10:14 a. m., 1:17, 4:26, 7:25, 10:20.

SCOLLAY — Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." Vaudeville, 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:20.

TREMONT—"The Private Life of Henry VIII," and "Humanity" 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"Age of Innocence." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "By Your Leave."

STRAND—"Belle of the Nineties." 1, 4, 7, 9:54. Also "King Kelly of the U. S. A."

STATE — Wallace Beery in "The Mighty Barnum." The great showman's successes and failures with freaks, Jenny Lind and Jumbo. Adolphe Menjou is his partner. 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also Dickens' "Great Expectations."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"A Pilgrimage to Palestine"; George Price in a musical comedy; Edgar Kennedy comedy; color cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

DR MIRIAM FRANC SKIRBALL—Lectures on the current play "Merrily We Roll Along," The Barn, 36 Joy St., 8:30.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE—West End Group. Meeting open to all young people of the district. Games, dancing, discussion. Speakers: Weldon C. Cale and Don Lester. 86 Leverett St. 7:30.

"MASTER SKYLARK"—Dramatization of John Bennett's story of strolling players of Shakespeare's day. Presented by Junior League Players for benefit of welfare work. Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Tomorrow

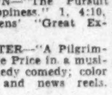
Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Elva Boyden, contralto; Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MOVIES—Features of special program: Eddie Cantor in "Kid Millions"; Our Gang comedy; Mickey Mouse. University Theater. 10 a. m.

REPERTORY THEATER—All-cartoon movie program. "Pied Piper of Hamlin"; "Whoopee Party"; "Babes in the Wood"; "Mickey's Pal Pluto"; "Lullaby Land"; "The Steeplechase"; "The Grasshopper and the Ants"; "Three Little Pigs." Continuous, 10 a. m. to 10.



APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at North Station for 1:41 train to Clematis Brook.

CITY CLUB—Movies: "Little Miss Marker." 2:15.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Movies: "Along the Tamiami Trail," with talk by Miss Bernadine Barker, who took the pictures on a recent trip. 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Impressionism," by Miss Adlow, 11 a. m.; "Italian Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, 2.

NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION—Tenth Annual Congress. Discussion groups, 9:30 a. m. and 1:15. Edward A. Filene lectures after dinner at 6:30, Parker House.

Political Coup Charge in Ely Appointments

(Continued from Page 1)

elect Curley would find this course impractical, because of the political differences betwten himself and Mayor Mansfield. Yet there is some indication today that the Governor-elect believes his best chances would lie with Mayor Mansfield, consequently he may support the bill.

Republican Council

The second avenue is to have the executive council impeach these appointees, but since the council has a majority of Republicans, there is little likelihood of his seeking this solution.

Among the new appointees wert Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor; Charles F. Riordan, of Sharon, State Director of Animal Husbandry; Edwin D. Gallagher, of Boston, member of the Boston Licensing Board; Nicholas Fusaro, of Worcester, member of the State Industrial Accident Board, and Raymond P. Bourgeois of Lowell, clerk of the Lowell District Court.

More Liberalism In Colleges Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

grees. The faculty would agree not to pass any important changes without reference to the commission.

Dr. MacCracken agreed that only in a democracy could such liberalism be encouraged among students. He deemed such a program essential in view of the fact that a new America is likely to be governed in far greater measure by governmental bureaus recruited from the ranks of college graduates.

Authority Denied

The present college system, he said, denies to student government all authority except over the most trivial matters, leading towards the worst kind of petty tyranny and personal self-seeking such as has been "the curse of life in many European countries."

"To keep democracy," the Vassar president declared, "we must train for it. To train for it we must have a laboratory. There is no laboratory of government, save government itself. Student government is an ideal instrument for training the future leaders in democracy. As such, I commend it to educators everywhere and ask their indorsement of its national society.

This indorsement, the Vassar head explained, should carry with it a guarantee that students will not be dismissed from academic institutions for reasons not concerned with classroom requirements without full co-operation of the student council; that students in college or university have the same right to organize and to meet in free assembly as any other citizens, and that disciplinary measures taken by academic authority shall be primarily educational in nature, and be at least as advanced as is the probation system in modern courts of law.

Dr. MacCracken's address followed the official welcomes to the tenth annual congress of the student federation by Frederic W. Cook, secretary of the Commonwealth, Mayor Frederick Mansfield of Boston and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

As Official Host

Dr. Marsh, whose institution is acting as official host, told the students that he hoped their meetings would be successful in every way and that "the memory of this conference will be pleasant always."

During the next four days, winding up on New Year's night, the several hundred students will hear men of national prominence, representing all walks of life, discuss the serious problems facing the nation and the nation's youth. The conference will include plenary sessions, student discussions of campus life, informal socials and a grand ball on New Year's Eve.

Among those who will address the conference are Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; E. A. Filene of William Filene Sons and Company; Dr. William Trufant Foster, director of Pollack Foundation of Economic Research; Chester H. McCall, assistant to the United States Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. Frederick J. Kelly, nationally-known educator.

Pledge Is Made By Student Federation

"We would achieve a spirit of co-operation among the students of the United States to give consideration to questions affecting student interests.

"We would develop an intelligent student opinion on questions of national and international importance.

"We would foster understanding among the students of the world in the furtherance of an enduring peace.

"In working towards these ends, the Federation acts independently of any political party or religious creed."

Farmers Take Lead Among Vocations Represented in Maine Legislature

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 28 (AP)—Lawyers and farmers yesterday held the largest representation in both branches of Maine's eighty-seventh Legislature, which convenes next week.

There are 24 farmers in the House and six in the Senate. The lawyers number 14 in the House and seven in the Senate.

Other vocations recorded among the membership included those of banker, locomotive fireman, beekeepers' supply agent, lumberman, blacksmith, clergyman, druggist, funeral director, doctor and teacher.

Biographical sketches furnished by members provided some interesting data. Senator Roy L. Fernald of Winterport, had the longest sketch, two pages being required to list his many college degrees, organization memberships and other facts. Representative James L. Woodbury of Morrill said he was the "State champion woodchopper for two years." And Representative Ralph S. Wright of Madison said he "gained State-wide fame as a football player."

In the Senate are a father and son, Fred E. Burkett of Union, and his son, Franz U. Burkett, of Portland.

Republicans hold majorities in both branches.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Saturday, probably rain Saturday, possibly preceded by snow; lowest temperature tonight 26 degrees to 30 degrees; above freezing Saturday; moderate northeast to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, not so cold; possibly light snow tonight; Saturday cloudy, not so cold, followed by snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, not so cold tonight; Saturday rain or snow, not so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and east winds over north portion and fresh east winds shifting to southeast or south over south portion; weather overcast, possibly with light snow over extreme north portion tonight, and followed by rain or snow over central and south portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	15	21	Minneapolis	4	8
Bermuda	60	66	New Orleans	62	66
Chicago	34	34	New York	26	30
Denver	44	62	Norfolk, Va.	34	36
Helena, Mont.	0	10	Philadelphia	28	32
Jacksonville	58	60	St. Louis	36	50
Kansas City	40	46	San Francisco	44	52
Los Angeles	52	58	Washington	30	36
Miami, Fla.	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 28.
B—Maximum Dec. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:21 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Saturday, 4:52 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 9 inches; maximum temperature 10 degrees above zero; minimum 17 degrees below zero.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

Fresh Arrival Northern Turkeys in Time for your New Year's Dinner.

Swift's Premium Hams	lb. 28c
Armour's Smoked Shoulders	lb. 14c
Face Rump Roast	lb. 28c
Forequarter Lamb	lb. 13c
Royal Baking Powder	lg. can 35c
Burnett's Vanilla	2 oz. bottle 29c
Brown or Confectioner's Sugar	2 pkgs. 17c

Lester E. Smith

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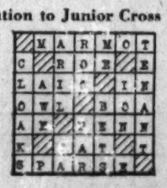
Solution to Junior Cross Word



The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	960kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Speaker; pianist...	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural report...	Tom Mix; sketch..	String quintet.....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	NBC interview.....	Juvenile sketch....	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Male quartet.....	Cadet Quartet.....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	Navara Orchestra.
6:15	Ray Jones, songs.....	sketches; music..	"Melody Limited";	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news...	soloists; orch....	H. V. Kaltenborn..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"	'Deceny in Politics'	Speakers; music...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	Denny Orchestra .	"Just Plain Bill"..	Mixed vocal en-
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	semble recital....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch...	Jessica Dragonette;	Renard Orchestra.	CBS piano team....
8:15	Musical Revue.....	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill.....	Chemistry talk....
8:30	Intimate Revue: solo-	piano duo; Bour-	Court of Human	ERA Opera Orch-
8:45	oists; orchestra.....	don concert orch.	Relations; sketch.	estra concert.....
9:00	NBC interview.....	Waltz Time; solo-	"March of Time";	Fisher Orchestra..
9:15	Siberian Singers.....	ists; orchestra..	news sketches....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Phil Baker and com-	Dance and concert	Hollywood Hotel;	Le Paradis Band....
9:45	pany; orchestra	orchestra	players; soloists;	News Service.....
10:00	NBC Minstrel Show;	The First Nighter,	Louella Parsons;	Perley Stevens &
10:15	soloists; orchestra..	dramatic sketch :	Fiorito Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
10:30	"The Jew and Chris-	Frank Black's Or-	'The O'Flynn'; dra-	Will Alexander and
10:45	tian," talk; music...	chestra; chorus..	matic sk.; music.	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; Joe Rines &	Forecasts; events	News Service.....	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	his orchestra.....	NBC dance music.	Le Paradis Band..	his orchestra.....
11:30	Freddie Martin and	Joe Reichman and	Jack Renard and	Perley Breed and
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, Farmers' Union program; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
12:30 WAAB, Abram Chasins, pianist-composer, in "Piano Pointers."

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Donizetti's "Lucia," with Lily Pons, Nino Martino, Richard Bonelli and others; Geraldine Farrar, raconteuse.
3:15 WNAC, Program from foundation pier of new Golden Gate bridge, San Francisco.
6:00 WAAB, Arthur Murray, dance teacher; soloist; octet; orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ, Address, "Youth and Our Economic Superstitions," Edward A. Filene, from tenth conference of National Student Federation, Boston.
7:00 WNAC, "New Leases on Life," network dramatic comedy.
7:30 WNAC, "Analyzing a Voice," Dr. E. E. Free.
7:45 WBZ, Christian Science Monitor Feature Program.
7:45 WAAB, "Lawyer and the public"; talk series.
8:00 WBZ, Art in America: "The Modern House," NBC speakers.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and his Gang; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Musical and dramatic program, with Sigmund Romberg and Prof. William Lyon Phelps; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party: Mills Brothers; John B. Kennedy; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Songs You Love to Hear"; Rose Bampton; vocal duo; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Grete Stueckgold, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gibson Family"; musico-dramatic; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:45 WNAC, People's string ensemble, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor.
10:37 WEEI, "Let Dance"; Kel Murray, Benny Goodman, Xavier Cugat and their orchestras; soloists.

Sunday's Features

11:00 WNAC, Cleveland String Quartet recital.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists; chorus.
12:45 WNAC, "Economic Forecast for 1935," Sir Josiah Stamp, from London.
2:30 WAAB, (WNAC, 3), Museum of Fine Arts concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
2:30 WBZ, "Daddy Long Legs," drama with John Boles and Helen Chandler.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Lotte Lehmann, soprano; Paul Althouse, tenor; Emanuel List, baritone.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny and company; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Dusolina Giannini, soprano soloist; mixed chorus.
8:00 WBZ, Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor; Lucrezia Bori, soprano soloist.
8:30 WAAB, People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Cried"; popular orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Will Rogers; male quartet; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Behind the Scenes," William A. Brady, theatrical producer.
10:30 WBZ, "What We Liked in 1934," John B. Kennedy; Norman Hapgood.

New Hampshire Relief Load

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28 (AP)—Fear that local governmental units would not be able to carry the relief burden thrust upon them the first of the year was expressed yesterday by Allan Hollis of Concord, utility head and banker, in a letter to Gov.-Elect H. Styles Bridges. Mr. Hollis said a comprehensive state system was necessary and he outlined in detail his views on a set-up which would supervise expenditure of relief money.

Motor Fatalities Take Another Jump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28—The Travelers Insurance Company, making its customary year-end survey of motor vehicle fatalities in the United States, has compiled a total of at least 36,000 during 1934, a figure approximately 16 per cent higher than the total of 1933.

If spaced evenly through the year, company statisticians point out, the total woud mean one motor fatality every 15 minutes during the year.

With a total of around 1,000,000 persons injured, the 1934 record is declared to be the worst in history. The year's fatalities bring the total in 10 years to more than 290,000 and the number injured to an estimated 8,000,000.

Plunkett Gets Census Post

CLINTON, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts yesterday announced he had been informed Henry Plunkett of Greenbush, Plymouth County, would be appointed farm census supervisor for Massachusetts.

To Our Friends
A Most Joyous New Year

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Parole Violations At Girls' Institution Found Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28—Girls on parole from Long Lane Farm, Connecticut's reform institution for delinquent young women, have been coming back in increasing numbers for violations of their parole.

In her biennial report to the trustees, Miss Caroline deF. Penniman, superintendent, lays the increase to the fact that the girls have less recreation than before the depression, fewer trips to the movies and fewer shopping expeditions.

Heretofore it was the practice for parole officers to visit each girl on parole, if she was not in her own home, at least once a month, take the girl to the theater or to the stores, where the parole officer helped the girl to spend her limited means. Reduced funds for expenses of parole officers has necessitated curtailment of the trips.

The increase in parole violators is 25 per cent, Miss Penniman said. The number of new commitments at Long Lane Farm has dropped, but she does not think that juvenile delinquency has decreased. Courts are probably inclined to be more lenient in hard times, she thinks, and social agencies are too busy administering relief to bring delinquents to the attention of authorities.

Putting Hides in Ice Box Makes Softer Leather

Ice boxes for leather to make unnecessary a tedious process in the usual tanning methods—and incidentally to produce what is said to be softest possible upholstery or shoe upper leather—is one of the latest improvements in preparing a product that is one of the chief New England industries.

Harold P. Smith, New England manager for the Department of Commerce, provides the advance information on the development which took place in Germany. The hides are frozen so water in the cells crystallizes and by expansion separates the fibers without breaking their inter-connection, he said. This elimination of the drying and stretching operations speeds up production and offsets costs of the refrigerator, it is claimed.

Electrolux 1934 Sales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Sales of Electrolux refrigerators for 1934 exceeded those of last year by nearly 50 per cent, according to a statement by F. E. Sellman, vice-president of Servel, Inc., in announcing the company's comprehensive sales plans for greater selling efforts during 1935.

Annuities

H. S. Cushing

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Here, truly, is a Sale that is a Sale; reductions that are phenomenal, considering the extra-high quality of the items. In our entire 77 years of business, we have never offered lower prices on our stock of guaranteed furs than now prevail. Shop early, while the most choice garments are available.

HERE ARE BUT A FEW OF THE MANY VALUES OFFERED IN THIS SALE

Lapin Jackets	were $55 . . $30	Silver Muskrat Coats	were $180 . . $125
Lapin Coats	were $125 . . $75	Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat)	were $235 . . $183
Beige Caracul Paw Coats	were $150 . . $115	Northern Muskrat Coats	were $350 . . $235
Raccoon Coats	were $225 . . $170	Fox Scarfs	were $55 . . $35

10 Payment Budget Plan If Desired

EDWARD F. KAKAS AND SONS, INC.

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BOSTON

Utility Head for Electric Home

Tunnel Land Profits Obscured

NRA Forms Local Authority

(Continued from Page 1)

ruptcy proceedings in a Boston court.

The report was the second of a series prepared for the Commission by an impartial expert, George R. Farnum, former assistant United States district attorney.

NRA Localizes

Permanent reorganization of the NRA walked into New England today, gave local application to the doctrine of local autonomy and decentralization recently pronounced from Washington, and promised far greater speed and efficiency in handling complaints and disputes.

Following an all-day regional conference of NRA heads with John Swope, NRA field chief, this was the new recovery structure plan:

King pin will be Merton L. Emerson, the new regional director. Mr. Emerson is an experienced engineer—significant profession—and former member of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

His right hand in the field of compliance will be a council of three men—one labor, one business, one neutral—to centralize and expedite all compliance and conciliation proceedings. The state units will remain in authority as at present. They will work directly with the new council, and refer disputes to the three councilors when settlement has not at once been negotiated.

Code authorities in the New England region will also work directly under and with the new director and council—having now a means of getting direct action from the regional headquarters, where they had to appeal by wire and long distance to Washington in the past.

All groups concerned were at once pleased with the new setup. Much friction and delay and misunderstanding had been caused by the lack of any responsible NRA officials in this territory. The new organization will have Mr. Emerson and his council here at Boston, ready for trigger action whenever needed.

Ely Plan Opposed

Governor Ely's proposal for a mortgage foreclosure moratorium and mortgage interest rate reduction by executive proclamation, was today branded as a "breach of faith and a repudiation of contract," by the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, in convention.

Said these banks: "Such action would instantly divert the flow of money from the banks into new mortgages. It is ill-advised and dangerous."

In view of the fact that Mr. Ely is waiting for bank opinion before proclaiming this moratorium, it was assumed that this league statement considerably lessened the likelihood of its being put through.

The co-operative banks insisted that they have ample funds to supply the financing needs of "all home owners of sound financial credit." This, it was said, did not answer the demand of the Governor for reviving the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to take care of home owners "who are not of sound financial credit as the banks define the term."

Teachers Increase

Patrick T. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, was today watching the results of something like a bombshell that he had set off under the much-disputed Teachers College. He had reported to the Mayor that the teacher surplus was so large that it would take 20 years to clear the lists of applicants for primary grade positions at the present rate.

"Should we not consider stiffening the requirements for admission to Teachers' College?" he asked "Girls entering the college should be informed of the small likelihood of their gaining a position. . . . A solution should be most earnestly sought."

No word did Superintendent Campbell say about the raging controversy over the quality of teachers turned out by Teachers' College. His report, however, was received by opponents of the college as an opening for a possible presentation of the case against it.

By limiting the school applications to Boston girls, trained in a college in Boston, lacking outside contacts, subject to political influence in appointments, and overproduced, the city has threatened seriously and impaired the quality of its teaching staff, these groups say. Teachers should be sought wherever the highest quality can be found, they hold. Political influence should be entirely eliminated.

Hope was expressed that an investigation called for by the superintendent would bring to the surface these criticisms.

Fish Drops Gauntlet

Senator Erland F. Fish's gage of battle was today on the floor, before the large and belligerant Democratic minority in the Massachusetts Senate. The Senator and presumptive president for the coming Senate session had last night refused to grant the Democratic demands for committee chairmanships.

Mr. Fish said he proposed to give the minority fair treatment. By this he meant that the Republicans would keep control and all chairmanships, but would increase the proportion of Democratic committee members.

Behind Senator Fish was the lean but adequate Republican majority of 21 to 19 in the coming Senate. Only if the Democrats succeed in getting a group of liberal Republicans to join with them, behind such a candidate as Henry Parkman Jr., could they defeat Mr. Fish, and partially organize the Senate.

* * *

In the House, the Republicans were more firmly in the saddle. It was today taken for granted that Leverett Saltonstall will continue as Speaker, and that the Republicans will keep control of the committees. The understanding is that no chairmanships will go to the Democrats, but that in the important committees, the Republicans will reserve no more than a majority of one person.

This opens the door wide to Democrat-Republican liberal coalitions to defeat the conservative Republican camp, and pass liberal Curley legislation.

'Framing' Charged

Before a startled courtroom, the defense of Lowell A. Mayberry against disbarment proceedings closed its argument with direct allegations that Mayberry was "framed" by the prosecution.

The Massachusetts Claims Commission, which is backing the disbarment charges along with the Boston Bar Association, heard Judge Henry T. Lummus told that it had paid three persons $2500 for "fixing jurors and framing Mayberry," and that these persons were themselves admittedly jury bribers.

At once, John A. McArdle, head of the claims commission, admitted paying this sum, said it was in connection with uncovering evidence against Mayberry and other lawyers, denied that they manufactured false evidence, said he did not know they had been concerned previously with jury bribing.

Today, final oral arguments were submitted, and within a week, written briefs are to be completed. Judge Lummus will then untangle the threads that were laid before him with all the flair of a mystery story. There was testimony of shadowing of witnesses, threats to crowd a witness's car off a bridge into a river, dodgings of pursuit down back alleys, and other nefarious activities.

Mayberry was called to the witness stand at the close of the defense, only for routing denials of all allegations. His testimony given at the previous trial, in which he was acquitted, will be introduced into the court record again, as his defense.

More Schools Sought

A $1,800,000 school construction program designed to alleviate overcrowded conditions in Boston schools—which now are forced to use many portable schoolhouses and even an abandoned soap-grease factory—was presented to Mayor Mansfield today by Maurice J. Tobin, chairman of the Boston school committee, and Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools.

The new Jeremiah E. Burke high school just opened in Roxbury, they said, is jammed literally to the doors with pupils. No class will graduate from the school this year, and what to do with incoming pupils is a very definite problem. Mr. Tobin and Mr. Campbell declared the $1,800,000 program includes nothing beyond the work absolutely needed at once. Other buildings, they said, will be necessary in the near future.

The Mayor made a tour of the school system today with Mr. Tobin and Mr. Campbell to view the overcrowded conditions. If he is convinced that the constructive program is necessary, he will draw up PWA projects to be submitted to the Federal Government on a 50 - 50 basis.

During the conference Mr. Tobin and Mr. Campbell revealed that the high school population in Boston has increased 600 per cent since 1900, while the entire population of Boston has jumped only 40 per cent. This fact, they explained, is the result of children of high school age being unable to find work and being kept in school longer than ever before.

ERA Work Jumped

Rumors have been circulating through City Hall that Boston has had difficulty in spending all of its December ERA allotment of $960,000. But no such rumors will arise in January if Mayor Mansfield can prevent them, for today he sent to Arthur L. Rotch, state ERA administrator, a program to employ 21,000 workers on ERA projects during January. At present only about 12,000 persons are working on Boston ERA projects.

Mayor Mansfield, in submitting the enlarged program, is seeking an increase in the ERA allotment to $1,250,000 for January. Since October he has been seeking and receiving larger allotments each month.

Under the new project, the Mayor listed many improvements of permanent value to the city which can be made now. Otherwise these improvements would be delayed for some years.

The new project would employ 7000 additional workers while approximately 2000 more would be employed on projects which have not yet been started.

Briefs

Reporting on the CCC tragedy, where five campers were killed in a bus accident at Great Barrington, an army board of inquiry removed the camp captain, John P. Goodman. No less than 15 separate instructions had been violated by him, the board said. Neglect in connection with proper conduct of motor convoys had been repeatedly called to the captain's attention, it was said.

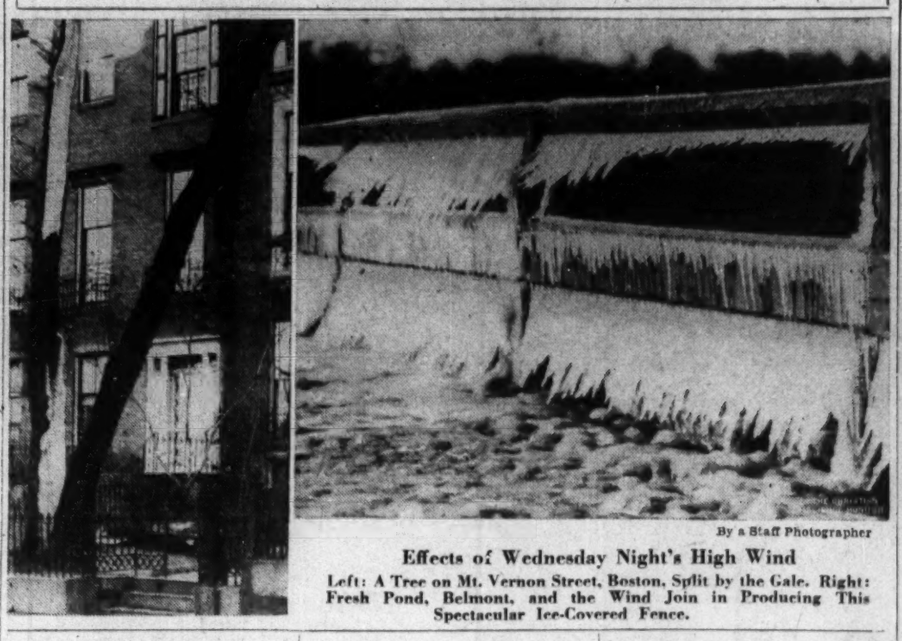
* * *

New snow contracts, giving the work to the lowest bidders in most cases, and to no bidder higher than six from the top, were today approved by Mayor Mansfield. These contracts replace former contracts investigated by the Finance Commission, where only two instances saw the lowest bidder accepted.

* * *

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, today administered the oaths of office to Judge Joseph J. Kaplan, new chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, and William F. Callahan, newly appointed Commissioner of Public Works.

When Old Boreas Blows Out His Cheeks



By a Staff Photographer

Effects of Wednesday Night's High Wind

Left: A Tree on Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Split by the Gale. Right: Fresh Pond, Belmont, and the Wind Join in Producing This Spectacular Ice-Covered Fence.

Theaters

"Fly Away Home"

"Lady bug, lady bug, fly away home,
Your House is on fire, your children will burn."
—old nursery rhyme

After a try-out at Stockbridge last summer, "Fly Away Home," a pleasing little comedy by Dorothy Bennett and Irving White, came to town last night with Thomas Mitchell in the leading rôle. Rather slight entertainment, it managed to charm hearty chuckles and enthusiastic applause from a Boston audience on one of the coldest nights of the season.

James Masters has been absent from his family for 12 years. He returns on the eve of his wife's marriage to Prof. Armand Sloan, a completely impractical psychologist. At Mrs. Master's suggestion, James arrives at their Provincetown cottage a week early to become acquainted with his four delightful but exceedingly frank offspring. They have been trained by the professor in a new code of ethics, a code which abandons time-worn convention for the "finer, higher, fuller ideals" of the "new freedom!"

James arrives at a moment when the professor's doctrines are bearing pretty poor fruit. After a busy week, the father succeeds not only in saving the crop but in winning the affections of his entire brood, not to mention those of his wife.

It is a gay and often witty little play. Aside from the splendid portrayal of the good-hearted, generous, blunt James by Mr. Mitchell, the impersonators of the master's children deserve special credit for their naturalness and charm. They are the kind of children one always finds amusing—at least when they belong to the neighbors. "Fly Away Home" is adroitly written and ably directed. By ironing out a few rough spots and smartening the pace of the first act, Mr. Mitchell and his charming ménage should continue to receive warm response for their efforts.

Fly Away Home, a comedy in three acts, by Dorothy Bennett and Irving White. Staged by Thomas Mitchell. Setting by Raymond Sovey. Presented by Theron Bamberger at the Plymouth Theater, beginning Dec. 27, 1934.

Springfield Group Proposes Campaign Against Pool Racket

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—If efforts of Police Chief John J. Maloney to stamp out the so-called number pool here are unsuccessful after a reasonable time, a group of Springfield men, it was announced yesterday, plans to invoke the aid of the Federal Government through its Treasury Department or Department of Justice undercover men for an investigation of the income tax returns of the alleged ringleaders of the pool.

This step has been determined upon because the group referred to is convinced that the pool racketeers are paying large sums for protection and is frankly pessimistic concerning Chief Maloney's chances of success in driving the pool racket from the city. The men feel that methods used against Al Capone and other public enemies could be equally effective here. A spokesman for the group said that it is felt that the same interests are backing the number pool and are responsible for a flood of bootleg liquor coming into Springfield.

Court Rules Republican Elected Mayor of Warwick

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28 (AP)—The Rhode Island Supreme Court, after an examination of disputed ballots in the November election, ruled yesterday that Peirce H. Brereton, Republican, was re-elected Mayor of Warwick by a seven-vote margin over his Democratic opponent, John A. O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien had previously been declared elected, on the board of canvassers' count, by seven votes

Rich Burr of Scottish Stone Mason Familiar to Many College Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 28—Sam Biggerstaff is a stonecutter. And if it becomes a practice at colleges to carve the faces of stonecutters and masons in the façades of newly erected college buildings, Mount Holyoke will have to find a niche for Sam Biggerstaff.

For Sammy, as he is called by hundreds who have watched his many years of stonecutting for various college buildings, not only at Mount Holyoke, but at Yale, Vassar, Massachusetts State and Amherst, has had some part in the erection of nearly all the public buildings erected at Mount Holyoke since 1896.

Right now he is engaged in chipping stone for the extension to the Williston Memorial Library at Mount Holyoke. It was here against a background of brownstone and bricks, troughs of mortar and mixing machines, that the correspondent caught Sam for a brief interview.

Born in Ayr, the native town of Robert Burns, Sam Biggerstaff spent his youth in Glasgow, and the twang of the Tyneside has yielded in no wise to the accent of the New Englander.

His province is stone, bricks and mortar, the stuff of which he has helped to build scores of college buildings all over the East.

In his many undertakings, he has made friends with college officials and patrons. He calls them by their first names unaffectedly, "for they all call me Sammy," he explains. He associates a building with a millionaire donor or a member of the building committee; it becomes to him "so-and-so's" building.

Colleges do not give degrees for achievements outside the range of the academic and the cultural. If they did, Sam Bickerstaff might be recommended for an "M. M.," master mason. One would like to see his friendly countenance carved in the stone on which he has worked so long.

Street Sweeper Becomes Boss

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—From a street sweeper to superintendent of the street cleaning department in 28 years is the modern success story of William J. Powell. He was appointed head of the department Wednesday by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at $4500 a year salary.

Cape Cod Canal Plan Indorsed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of engineers, today recommended to Congress improvements and enlargement of the Cape Cod Canal in Massachusetts at an estimated cost of $26,000,000 for construction and $400,000 annually for maintenance.

Made in a jiffy! Delicious!

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

Rogers Peet's University Shops

Many a Dad is saying to his boy this week—

"O. K., son, you go down to Rogers Peet's . . . I know you're all dated up for a lot of parties . . . and I'm sure Rogerts Peet can fit you out in time . . ."

Right you are, sir!

Rogers Peet Company

Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
Broadway at Liberty St. 13th St. / Warren St. 35th St.
New York City
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Here It Is Again—
But This Year It's Different—

The Wanamaker Diary for 1935

15c

This year our famous and fascinating diary (it's a perfect mine of information and we've seen people lap it up like a novel) is more desirable than ever . . . for it comes *sans* advertising matter. . . . We must, therefore, charge 15c for it . . . at which price it's the most wonderful diary value we've ever seen!

It's bound in good-looking stiff red covers . . . has ample diary space—and here are some of the other contents:

Astronomical Data
Weather Wisdom
College List of Good Books
Fixed and Movable Feasts
State Motor Vehicle Laws
Inexpensive Menus
Keeping Down Food Costs
Kitchen Weights and Measures
Cash Accounts Record
Postal Information
Handy Facts

Buy half a dozen—one for yourself, the rest for your friends—they'll be delighted with it!

Sold in both the New York and Philadelphia Stores

JOHN WANAMAKER

1935
Christmas Club
STILL OPEN
New Tax Club Now Forming
FRANKLIN Savings Bank
6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins Jan. 1

To NEW YORK
To BOSTON
$3 ROUND TRIP $5.40
7 Trips Daily
Latest Motor Coaches
LIBerty 5867

De Luxe I-R-T Co. Busses
BOSTON-PROVIDENCE $1
"Over the New Highway"
Every 30 Minutes
BOSTON-HARTFORD $2.25
Round Trip $4.05

VICTORIA-BERKSHIRE LINES
BOSTON TERMINALS
251 Tremont St.—Opp. Met. Theatre and 1 Cambridge St.—Scollay Square
WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED Term. 103 Front St., Worcester. 3-7670
N. E. TRANS. CO., HARTFORD 142 Asylum St. Phone 7-2230
HOTEL ASTOR TERM., NEW YORK 220 West 45th St. Phone CH-4-7730

Tomorrow PONTIAC presents

A New Low Priced SIX

and an Improved Low Priced EIGHT

Priced as low as— $615* AND UP

and offering the following fine-car features . . . . .

1. Solid-Steel "Turret-Top" Bodies by Fisher
2. Hydraulic Brakes Triple-Sealed
3. Speedlined Styling
4. Silver-Alloy Bearings
5. 10 Second Starting at Zero
6. Completely Sealed Chassis
7. Enclosed ★Knee-Action Plus Balanced Weight
8. Fisher No Draft Ventilation
9. Luggage and Spare Tire Compartment
10. Double K-Y Frame
11. Smoothest of Six and Eight-Cylinder Motors
12. Cross-Flow Radiator and Gusher Valve Cooling
13. Full-Pressure Metered Lubrication
14. Product of General Motors

★*On the Eight and De Luxe Six models.*

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

When you visit the Pontiac salesroom tomorrow, you are going to see a type of beauty the like of which the motor car industry has never known before—new, refreshing, utterly different—the happiest interpretation of the streamline principle ever achieved . . . You are going to see for the first time that greatest of all Fisher achievements in coachwork—solid-steel "Turret-Top" bodies . . . You will discover a new type of hydraulic brakes—smooth, positive and triple-sealed . . . new six and eight-cylinder engines featuring silver-alloy bearings and 10 second starting at zero . . . In brief, you are going to see the newest and finest products of a great modern plant—cars which embody scores of other quality features hitherto never combined at prices so low.

PONTIAC MOTOR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, *Division of General Motors*

* *List price of Standard six-cylinder Coupe at Pontiac, Michigan. Standard group of accessories extra*

See Your Nearest PONTIAC Dealer

Jobless Figures Mostly Guesses

Roosevelt's Scoop of Yale News

White House Says: 'Same to You'

Four Indicted in Alleged Racket in Promising Cuts in Income Taxes—New Protests Sent to Japan on Strict Oil Regulations

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — The battle between 1200 newspapers and the National Labor Relations Board, although centered in New York, concentrated the capital's attention today. Nothing is less pleasing to the Administration than a head-on encounter with the press, and the prospective scrapping of the daily newspaper code is a threat seriously regarded in every New Deal office.

In the background, all the necessary pre-Congress work continued, while the State Department was prepared for the elaborate mechanical work necessary tomorrow when Ambassador Hirosi Saito brings Japan's notification of denunciation of the Washington Treaty to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Upon American [illegible] falls the task of notifying [illegible] other signatories. Thus an unwonted press of diplomatic work, plus the new job of initiating a fresh Congress at the holiday season, continued to make Washington's year-end interlude unusually busy.

* * *

More Unemployed: Nobody knows the number of unemployed. Figures in the millions are cited glibly, but these are merely guesses—fairly accurate guesses, perhaps, but nobody is sure. At this season of the year unemployment increases, and the monthly statistical chart of the American Federation of Labor now indicates that 420,000 more persons were out of work in November than in October.

The A. F. of L. figures are as comprehensive as any, but they are based on trade union membership, with the nontrade union membership merely computed from them. The federation figures 11,459,000 unemployed at the end of November, as against 11,039,000 a year ago.

Short of universal unemployment insurance, as in Great Britain, it will be hard to get final figures. Of the unemployed, some estimates place two, or even three or more millions, as "unemployable." The striking fact in the latest figures is that unemployment is greater today than a year ago—greater by 400,000.

* * *

Editor Roosevelt: President Roosevelt doesn't tell newspaper men, as do so many other public officials and characters, ". . . for, you see, I was a newspaper man once myself." But today he was able to use the ancient sympathy plea accurately when 37 editors of as many college dailies from all parts of the country called upon him.

He expanded, told the young editors how, on the staff of the Harvard Crimson, he scooped the Yale Record. It was during a Yale-Harvard football game in New Haven. Editor Roosevelt and henchmen smuggled a hand press into or near the Yale grounds, and was some few seconds ahead of the Eli daily with an account of the game when it was scarcely over.

The college editors, who included Jesse Cutrer, ousted editor of the Louisiana Reveille, made an appeal for uncensored college dailies. They explained that during 1934, five college editors had been removed because of the operation of censorship rulings. The case of Editor Cutrer at L. S. U., who ran afoul of Huey P. Long's displeasure, is of course, the most spectacular. Stanley Beaubear, from former President Hoover's university, Leland Stanford, headed the group.

* * *

"Same to You": Mrs. Roosevelt asks the press to convey her appreciation and that of the President to the thousands who sent holiday greetings to the White House.

"We're sorry we can't thank all the people personally. They brought us a great deal of happiness," the President's wife said. She commented that she and her husband thought they sensed in the multitude of telegrams and cards "a more widespread feeling of happiness than a year ago.

"We wish everyone in the New Year a constantly nearer fulfillment of the aspirations and the hopes that I gather lie in the hearts today of all the people throughout the country who communicated with us in different ways," Mrs. Roosevelt added.

* * *

Cereal: Cereal will be an important item on the bill of fare at the White House today. The cooks there are preparing enough of this substantial food for 70 youngsters who will be guests of the President's grandchildren, "Sistie" and "Buzzie" Dall and Sarah Roosevelt at a Christmas party this afternoon.

There will be marionettes; supper in the state dining room. Presents from the big silvery tree in the East Room will be saved until last, because Grandmother Roosevelt remembers that otherwise "they get so mixed up with supper."

After the cereal, cream chicken, beans and milk, the real party will come in the form of ice cream and cake. Sistie and Buzzie will each preside over a table and 2-year-old Sarah will have a small one of her own at which to entertain the youngest guests. Mothers will have tea in the Red Room, just off the state dining room, so they may keep their eyes on their youngsters. Some time during the party the President is expected to drop in to say "Hello" to the kiddies.

The President's wife expects today's party to be easy compared with the "bedlam" to which she is looking forward tomorrow, when 10 or 11 girls of college age arrive somewhere between daybreak and dark for the young people's dance and to be week-end guests at the White House. Their escorts will be the President's guests at a near-by hotel. The young people are friends of John and Franklin Jr., who are students at Harvard, and of Miss Barbara Cushing and Miss Jean Marteneau, in whose honor the party is given.

* * *

Best Dressed Woman: The title of the "best dressed woman in America" recently bestowed on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appears to have been received as something of a joke by her family, including the President.

She said today that she had been taken to task for years by her children who thought she did not pay enough attention to her clothes.

Mrs. Roosevelt admitted, however, that she was employing a more expensive dressmaker than she used to and suggested that as far as that title goes, she might say all she is she "owes to her dressmaker." On the basis of her newly won recognition, society editors today hounded the President's wife with questions as to what she would wear to the forthcoming young folks' parties at the White House and what she would choose for the opening of Congress but her replies were uniform, "I haven't the slightest idea!"

* * *

Income-Tax Clean-Up: Thomas N. McCarter, New Jersey utilities official who last week asked President Roosevelt for a speedy Supreme Court test of TVA, has had speedy court action by government authority, but on quite a different matter.

He was the prospective alleged victim of an income-tax shakedown conspiracy, for which two internal revenue bureau employees and two New York accountants were today indicted by the District of Columbia Grand Jury. It is part of the general drive, initiated a year ago by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to clean up many abuses in the income tax wing of the Treasury.

The two indicted men, John W. Hardgrove and Henning R. Nelson, are alleged to have obtained confidential information from internal revenue bureau files, "tipped off" Frank B. McElhill and Richard Callahan, partners in a New York accounting firm, and the latter are charged with approaching Mr. McCarter with a proposition to effect a reduced settlement of a 1932 income tax claim of $149,000.

* * *

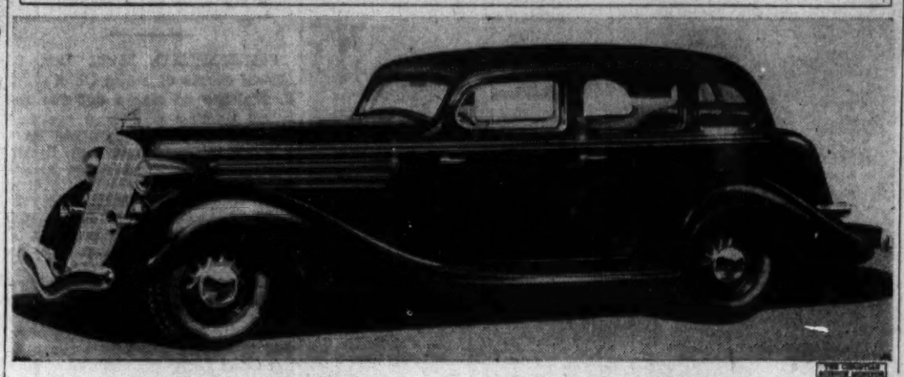
Protests to Japan: Though the date for Japan's denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty is imminent—presumably tomorrow, Dec. 29—the United States has renewed representations to the Japanese Government in protest of the new Japanese oil control laws, it was learned at the State Department today.

But the representations were made in the most discreet form, and do not touch the situation in Manchoukuo, where formation of a state-owned oil monopoly threatens to drive out of business the widely ramified private American, British and Dutch firms.

The protests, presented orally yesterday to the Japanese Foreign Office by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, apply to legal restrictions concerning foreign oil companies doing business in Japan proper. The companies are gradually being hedged around by restrictions which they consider serious impediments to their commercial position.

Their chief grievance is the projected requirement that they store a large advance supply of petroleum in Japan at all times, which would entail construction of great reservoirs, considerable expense, and would automaticaaly furnish Japan with a war reserve at any time. It could be confiscated at Japan's own price, according to the original regulations.

New Hudson Sedan Makes Its Bow



Six-Cylinder Sedan Mounted on 116-Inch Wheel Base With 93-Horse Power Motor

Vandenberg Hopes To Take Mail Jobs Off Political List

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—A bill to take the American postmaster finally and completely out of politics will be introduced as soon as Congress opens by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, the one Republican who stands out above all contenders at present for his party's nomination for the Presidency in 1936.

Senator Vandenberg proposes a sweeping and conclusive reform in the Post Office Department. Not only would the letter carrier be put on a competitive civil service bases with a lifetime job under good behavior but every other post in the department right up to the first assistant postmaster general himself, would be treated in the same drastic fashion.

Even the Postmaster General would not be wholly exempt under the Vandenberg bill. It would require that this high officer—though still left to the appointment of the President—would be required to desist from holding any other political job.

Assails Farley Status

This is a direct assault on the present status of Postmaster General James A. Farley, who holds two major political positions in addition to working for a federal salary—the chairmanship of the Democratic Party and the chairmanship of the New York Democratic organization.

The Vandenburg bill, besides exciting interest by its reform, is felt to be one of the most strategic political moves that could be mustered up in the circumstances, in view of the party situation existing as Congress opens.

To many, the continuance of Mr. Farley as Postmaster General while he served as chairman of the Democratic Party has seemed the most vulnerable point in the whole professed New Deal idealism. Mr. Vandenberg manages to strike at the center of this target, as seen here, and at the same time raise an anti-Administration issue which will get the maximum of support from the public at large.

Expects Lively Congress

Interviewed today, the Michigan Senator remarked that he expected a "lively" time this Congress. He is armed with statistical material with which to continue the assault on post office patronage as the fray develops. Many Democratic supporters of Mr. Roosevelt himself, he believes, have felt chagrined over the inroads of Democratic political patronage among the federal army of workers.

"This bill will, in effect, create a public service corporation," said Senator Vandenberg, "and eliminate the dark hand of politics and spoilsmanship from the Post Office Department."

He added that the proposal is the result of repeated conferences with the United States Civil Service Commission, "which recently recommended the extension of the civil service to the post office."

With the discharge of this opening gun of the political war on Capitol Hill, other matters rapidly progressed looking to the opening of Congress in a few days. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, arrived today and Charles L. McNary (R) of Washington, minority leader, will consult with him tomorrow about committee appointments.

Republicans Do Not Object

McNary sees no objection to reducing Republican membership on congressional committees in proportion to reduced Republican membership as does Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader of the House. So long as each Republican gets two major committee assignments, he will be content.

Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D), Speaker-designate of the House, strengthened the impression that Mr. Roosevelt will appear next Friday in person to deliver his annual message. He maintained the silence regarding budgetary plans which has been invoked in all Administration leaders in the past fortnight.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said today he would reintroduce a joint resolution for an investigation of the food processing industry "to find out what happens to the farmer's dollar after it leaves his pocketbook."

Hudson-Terraplane '35 Cars, Just Out, Show Steel Roofs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28—Steel-roofed bodies and electric gear shift are introduced in the 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes on display today in the showrooms of the Henley-Kimball Company in Boston and by other dealers throughout the United States. Steel roofs are an entirely new development in automotive progress, the manufacturers state, while the electrically-operated gear shift is said to be an improvement that functions with or without the use of the automatic clutch feature retained in the new models.

The solid-steel roof encloses passengers in an all-steel compartment, silent and well ventilated, the manufacturers state. The outward appearance of the new cars is one of longer and lower lines. Radiator grills have been improved with a higher and narrower effect. A completely redesigned braking system gives the new models allegedly perfect equalization of brake pressure on all four wheels. Brake drums are this year made of alloy steel.

A special and de luxe series Terraplane six is mounted on a 112-inch wheelbase and a complete series of Hudson cars are offered on three wheelbases, 116, 117 and 124. From a performance standpoint the Hudson and Terraplane models all offer improvements for 1935 over 1934. Detailed advancement in engineering and construction in the engine has resulted in increased power without any change in the basic dimensions. As a result of these improvements the power-weight ratio of the new cars is considerably more advantageous than for 1934 with a resulting increase in acceleration, hill-climbing ability and top speed.

A study of the engineering behind the new Hudson and Terraplane cars indicates that while the fine performance has been even further improved, none of the ruggedness for which the cars have also established a reputation, has been impaired. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the increase in horsepower of the 1935 motors is the direct result of improved combustion chamber characteristics which have been built upon the patented features of Hudson cylinder head design carried over from previous years.

Nahant Refuses to Renew Liquor License of Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAHANT, Mass., Dec. 28—Although local Selectmen decline to renew the liquor license of the Eagle Auto Club, club officials said they would appeal to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission of the State. Testimony was offered by police and others that liquor was in the hands of patrons at 5 a. m. the day a Lynn attorney was found shot some distance from the club.

The Selectmen announce that licenses granted for 1935 will carry with them a proviso that liquor dispensaries throughout the town will stop sales at midnight, instead of at 2 a. m., as formerly.

Rubio Returns to Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 28 (by U. P.)—Former President Rubio came home Wednesday after two years' residence in San Diego, Calif. Despite his assertions his return had nothing to do with politics, persistent rumors were that he would enter President Cardenas' Cabinet. He resigned the Presidency in 1932, after serving two years.

Threat to Press Seen in Dispute Over Blue Eagle

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Plans went forward today for a convention of 1200 of the nation's newspapers to consider the dispute between the San Francisco Call-Bulletin and the National Labor Relations Board "as it affects their continuance" under the daily newspaper code.

The call for the convention, announced last night by Howard Davis, chairman of the Publishers' National Code Committee, is the result of action of the Labor Relations Board in recommending to NRA that the Call-Bulletin be deprived of its Blue Eagle for not reinstating Dean S. Jennings, a rewrite man, after the board had ordered it to do so.

Mr. Davis, in a statement, expressed the opinion that this action constitutes "an attempt to usurp power over the code for the daily newspaper publishing business."

The Call-Bulletin, a Hearst newspaper, was ordered by the Labor Relations Board to re-employ Mr. Jennings after he charged he had been forced to resign because of his activity with the American Newspaper Guild.

The paper, contending the Newspaper Industrial Board and not the Labor Relations Board should have heard the case, failed to heed the Labor Board's decision. Thereupon that board yesterday referred the matter to the NRA compliance division with a recommendation the Call-Bulletin's Blue Eagle be removed.

Mr. Davis's statement said the board's action "is regarded by the six associations of daily newspaper publishers which co-operate in the preparation and submission of the code as a violation of the code."

He said the issue "has precipitated the gravest problem with which the press of this country has yet been confronted."

Newspaper Publishers Fight Code Restriction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The White House today watched anxiously as a second controversy between NRA and the newspaper publishers of the country threatened to assume major proportions involving "freedom of the press." At the center of storm clouds which spread across the continent was a request from the National Labor Relations Board to the NRA for removal of Blue Eagle insignia from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Hearst publication.

Immediate mobilization of publishers in a mass defense against the order, sought today in a call for a general conference, raises the question of continuance of the newspaper code and brings to the fore the feeling of many publishers that the exercise of any code restrictions on a newspaper constitutes a violation of the constitutional guaranty of "freedom of the press."

The question was fought over once when a code was first proposed for newspapers and it was finally accepted by the publishers only with reservations and over the protest, of many.

Code Price Fixing Is Ruled Illegal By Federal Court

Congress Has No Price Power in Interstate Trade, Judge Says

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28 (AP)—Code price fixing under the NRA was ruled illegal by Judge Merrill E. Otis in Federal District Court here yesterday.

"Congress has no power to fix prices in transactions undoubtedly a part of interstate commerce," Judge Otis held in his opinion.

The ruling was made in denying a temporary injunction sought by the Government against Robert Sutherland and Mae G. Sutherland, operating as the Sutherland Lumber Company. The company, with headquarters here, operates lumber yards in Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska on a "cash and carry" basis. It lost its NRA Blue Eagle last March for continuing its scale of retail prices below those fixed in the lumber code, but was not charged with violation of the wage or hour provisions of the code.

NRA Expected to Appeal As Matter of Procedure

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Despite indications that the NRA will appeal the Kansas City decision against price-fixing, there appears to be no relaxation of the Administration's intention to eliminate a large part of the price-fixing machinery.

Only last Saturday, the NRA ordered the price-fixing clause eliminated from the lumber manufacturer's code.

Clay Williams, chairman of the NRA Administration Board, told the New York State Chamber of Commerce recently that the new NRA should maintain prices only by the indirect method of keeping wages up and hours down.

Donald Richberg, one of the President's principal advisers, several times has said price-fixing was bad except in emergencies.

The NRA has ordered a public hearing for next month on the general subject of price fixing, to obtain business and industry views on whether it could be eliminated.

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Senate Is Not What It Was, Wail Some, but New Grist May Have Second Webster

Fourteen Newcomers, Counting Cutting, Appear to Run Pretty True to Form—Some Will Loom Over Others and One Statesman May Develop

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—"All, all are gone, the old familiar faces!"

Thus the Republicans might say about the present constituency of the Senate.

"The Senate isn't what it used to be!" declare other voices, to which the Democrats make answer, in the words with which Punch met a somewhat similar charge, "No, and never was!"

The last two big elections have made pretty nearly a clean sweep of the Republican Old Guard, the dominant faction in the American upper chamber for a couple of decades. Famous names—"Jim" Watson, Reed Smoot, Hiram Bingham, George Moses, Simeon D. Fess, David A. Reed—the list could be strung out to a dozen or so of the Republican casualties caused by the New Deal.

Veterans Are From South

Today, the veterans of the Senate come from the South, where the Democratic rule remains unchallenged, and from the Far West, where there exists a virtual third party in many progressive states, and figures like Hiram Johnson, William E. Borah, Norris and La Follette supply much of the intellectual ferment in the great political body.

As usual at the close of what is seen to have been a political epoch, there are cries that the Senate's intellectual caliber has been weakened by the defeat of the famous Senators and the advent of new, untried men. The Senate is a place always open to the making of new reputations, and a constant sounding board for the men who reach it—a platform which from a national point of view has only one that is its superior in the land, the White House itself.

Much Remains to Be Seen

Accordingly, it frequently happens that men who are brought to the Senate more or less by political accident soon gain a prestige which is hardly in keeping with their previous attainments.

Thus, although the New Deal has swept many "big" senators aside, it remains to be seen, particularly after the latest election, whether the new political crop is not at least as good as the old: which, in the long run, seems to be the law governing such political harvests.

The November election brought 13 new figures to the Senate—14 if Bronson Cutting, millionaire Harvard liberal from New Mexico, yields up his Republican seat in the still undecided contest to Dennis Chavez, Democrat new-deal candidate, who has been the sole Representative allowed to that sparsely populated State—where, accordingly, there are twice as many senators as there are members of the supposedly less exclusive lower house.

Nine Republicans Displaced

Ignoring the Cutting-Chavez contest, of the 13 remaining, nine represent defeats of former Republican incumbents; in the other four instances, Mississippi, Washington, Nebraska and Montana, one Democrat has simply taken the place of another, so that here the New Deal may be excused from praise or blame attached to the party transfer.

To keep track of the situation, here is a list of the new Senators, together with the names of those displaced.

Democrats Supplanting Republicans* New Senator	Old Senator
1. Vic Donahey, Ohio (D)	Simeon D. Fess (R)
2. Peter G. Gerry, R. I. (D)	Felix Hebert (R)
3. Joseph F. Guffey, Penna. (D)	David A. Reed (R)
4. Rush D. Holt, West Va. (D)	Henry D. Hatfield (R)
5. George L. Radcliffe, Maryland (D)	Phillips Goldsborough (R)
6. Francis T. Maloney, Conn., (D)	Frederic C. Walcott (R)
7. Sherman Minton, Indiana (D)	Arthur R. Robinson (R)
8. A. Harry Moore, New Jersey (D)	Hamilton F. Kean (R)
9. Harry S. Truman, Missouri (D)	Roscoe C. Patterson (R)
Democrats Supplanting Other Democrats	
10. Theodore Bilbo, Mississippi	Hubert D. Stephens
11. Edward Burke, Nebraska	William H. Thompson
12. James E. Murray, Montana	John E. Erickson
13. Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Washington	Clarence C. Dill
14. *Bronson Cutting, New Mexico	Dennis Chavez

*Undecided.

Several of High Average

Glancing over the list of the 13 old senators one finds four or five of considerable national reputation; men who undoubtedly were well above the Senate's noncomputable intellectual level.

There was Mr. Fess, for example, an earnest, hard-working, sincere Senator of high integrity, whose inclination to be somewhat pedantic and pedagogical could never conceal the fact that he put national above local interests.

Clarence C. Dill and Frederic C. Walcott each resigned voluntarily from the race for re-election; each of them a Senate veteran, and each above the Senate median line. Outstanding among the changes, of course, was the defeat of "Dave" Reed—bitterly opposed by liberals and radicals while in the Senate, but with this opposition arising in large part because of his very intellectual ability in presenting the conservative case. Even those who opposed Mr. Reed's economic philosophy were prepared to admit that he stood among the handful of men at the top of the Senate in intellectual attainments.

Is Senate on Down Grade?

What does the new Senate offer in the place of such men? Is the American Senate—as has been said on so many occasions in its long existence—definitely on the down grade?

They said that when Webster and Calhoun and Clay departed; they will say it again when Senator Borah finally bids Washington adieu.

Looking over the new faces in advance, the answer seems to be that the latest batch is about the usual thing; it is extremely diverse in make-up, representing all the contrasts that exist in the American electorate itself. As usual, there are likely to be surprises in the next six years as some of the new men develop in the forcing house of the upper chamber, while the reputations of others who come to the Senate are likely to be deflated.

Completes Radical Team

The Senate gains a new radical in 46-year-old, bachelor, Lewis Schwellenbach who, with his team mate, Senator Homer T. Bone, now give the Pacific state of Washington probably the most progressive—if that is the word—combination in the chamber to date.

The Senate gains a member of the Huey Long-Tom Heflin school of politics in former Governor Bilbo of Mississippi, but in this case, Senator Stephens, who is replaced, was almost a nonenity so far as national affairs were concerned.

In Rush D. Holt, 29-year-old Senator-elect from West Verginia, the Senate also sees a picturesquely youthful zealot for public utility regulation replacing a senator who rarely got his name into the news. Mr. Holt is probably another "radical" and feelings will be as mixed concerning him as interest will be widespread. He plans to make his 21-year-old sister Jane, his hostess in Washington. At least so far as vividness of personality goes, all these three newcomers are likely to interest newspaper men, though whether they can sustain their interest remains to be seen.

Hard Shoes to Fill

On the other hand, the feeling is that Mr. Guffey, who replaces Senator Reed, hardly measures up to the latter's mental capacity. Like former Governor A. Harry Moore who comes in as senator from the sister state of New Jersey, Mr. Guffey belongs to the old-fashioned school generally rated as politicians rather than statesmen.

Sometimes "politicians" have a happy way of turning into the other role in the larger sphere of the nation's capital—it is a route that Administration leaders like Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas and Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi are sometimes declared to have followed.

At any rate, at this view, Messrs. Guffey and Moore are put down as conservative Democrats who will be faithful to the New Deal while the New Deal is in the ascendant. Mr. Guffey, first Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania since 1875, cannot hope to remain in the Senate save by Mr. Roosevelt's prestige. To the number might be added the uncertain quantity of Harry S. Truman of Missouri, who replaces the Old Guard conservative, Roscoe C. Patterson.

Background Largely Local

Mr. Truman emerges from dominant political circle with little more than a local background, and the record of having taken a rather prominent part in a $10,000,000 local road-building program.

Vic Donahey of Ohio, who defeated Senator Fess and Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, are each of quite a different type. They are both seasoned politicians with some experience in national affairs. Mr. Gerry is the only one of the 13 who has sat in the Senate before. Like Senator-elect Edward Burke, he graduated from the Harvard law school. Incidentally, higher education is well represented in the latest batch of Senators—Senator-elect Minton graduated from the Yale law school; Senator-elect Radcliffe of Maryland, the new scholar-in-politics, has a pharmacy degree from Johns Hopkins and Mr. Guffey has a Princeton degree.

Gerry an Aristocrat

Mr. Gerry comes from a wealthy old American family, reached Rhode Island by way of Newport, moves in the world of society, wears an Ascot tie and has a record of being only a shade less conservative than the able Senator Felix Hebert whom he supplants, who was the first of the Rhode Island French-Canadian colony to attain the Senate.

Aside from equal political experience, homespun, forthright Vic Donahey has little in common with his fellow Democrat, Senator-elect Gerry. The father of six sons and four daughters, he is the only Governor of Ohio to serve three successive terms. The economy of "Honest Vic" is a legend in Ohio. Once as Governor he vetoed 122 bills presented by a hostile Republican Legislature on the ground that taxes should be kept down.

Contrary to the connotations of his name, Mr. Donahey is not a Celt, any more than is Mr. Guffey or Mr Burke—the first-named is listed as a Methodist, the second as a Presbyterian, and the third as a Congregationalist.

Mr. Radcliffe has already been mentioned as a scholar: he has a Doctor of Philosophy degree, a consuming interest in world affairs, a big library of historical books. He is orthodox in financial matters and has represented a large security and bonding house. He is set down as a poor orator, but in this respect probably at least equals the man he supplants, the amiable but not-astonishing Mr. Goldsborough.

Sherman Minton from Indiana is another unknown quantity in the capital, save for his affiliations with the American Legion, but it is felt that he is a distinct gain in many respects over his predecessor.

Maloney a Militant Mayor

In Connecticut, the former newspaper reporter, Senator-elect Maloney, won considerable distinction as Mayor of the city of Meriden, where he extended relief and announced himself as favoring old-age pensions while opposing inflation. He served in the Seventy-third Congress in the House. He is one more Senator who will favor New Deal policies, while exerting a conservative influence in accordance with New England traditions.

Mr. Maloney takes the place of Senator Walcott, one of the more able of the New England Republican Senators, and will be on his metle to uphold the prestige of his particular Senate seat.

Senator-elect James E. Murray of Montana has never been a newspaperman himself, like his colleague, Mr. Maloney—or Senator-elect Gerry, who has made the Democratic Party vocal in Rhode Island by purchase of the Providence News, later combined with the Tribune—but he has a newspaperman in the family—his eldest son is in the United Press Bureau in London.

Adds to Senate Millionaires

Mr. Murray is a multi-millionaire, like Senator Cutting, and a New Deal enthusiast.

Any contrast between the new and the old in the Senate must take cognizance of the fact that Mr. Murray takes over the seat held till recently by Thomas J. Walsh—after the brief interregnum of former Governor Erickson, who performed the unusual political maneuver of resigning as Governor to be appointed to the Senate by his erstwhile subordinate, the Lieutenant Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Walsh.

"Tom" Walsh had a national reputation; he had "worked his way up" in the Senate to a position of commanding significance in Democratic circles—the same slow route which is now open to each of the newcomers. Mr. Murray will have the interest of Montana mining companies at heart as the wealthy Senator Gerry of Rhode Island will represent his state's textiles, but in the former case a good deal more spontaneous love for the New Deal is believed to exist than in the latter.

That leaves only Mr. Burke of Nebraska unaccounted for, who succeeds the shadowy Senator Thompson in a state dominated by the personality of veteran George W. Norris.

Mr. Burke was in the World War, like so many of the Senate newcomers; went to the public schools, graduated from Beloit College, Wisconsin, and got a law degree at Harvard. He served briefly in the House, where it is recorded that he voted against the bonus.

Put down by some as merely a "Roosevelt rubber stamp," he has the opportunity like all the others of developing a personality and a voice in the greatest forum for swaying public opinion in America.

That is the story of the 13 new senators, in a couple of nutshells!

They appear offhand to be the customary run-of-the-mine legislators. Continuity of service often has a major share in developing national reputations, although some senators, and particularly those from the South, never do seem to achieve anything out of the ordinary even after several terms.

Looking back from the year 1945 or 1950, the Roosevelt landslide may be recalled in senatorial circles for having introduced one or another great figure.

The new lot includes what look at this distance like a demagogue or two, a few political hacks and a few distinctly above the theoretical senatorial intellectual average.

Senators come and go; the Senate remains much the same.

Who knows! Perhaps November, 1934, will be remembered as having brought to the national forum at least one statesman!

Who, Among These New Senators, Will Achieve Fame?

Top Row, Left to Right, No. 2 © Harris & Ewing; 3 and 4, © Underwood; 5, © Baker Art Gallery; 6, Wide World. Middle Row, Left to Right: 1, Wide World; 3, © Underwood; 4, Keystone; 5, S. Walters. Lower Left: Associated Press. Lower Right, Wide World.

Thirteen of New Senators Elected in November's New Deal Sweep

Top, Left to Right—A. Harry Moore, Democrat of New Jersey; Peter G. Gerry, Democrat of Rhode Island; Harry S. Truman, Democrat of Missouri; Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat of Mississipi; Vic Donahey, Democrat of Ohio; Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat of Pennsylvania. Middle Row, Left to Right—Sherman Minton, Democrat of Indiana; James E. Murray, Democrat of Montana; George Radcliffe, Democrat of Maryland. Francis T. Maloney, Democrat of Connecticut; Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Democrat of Washington. Lower Row, Left to Right—Rush D. Holt, Democrat of West Virginia; Edward Burke, Democrat of Nebraska. Bronson Cutting, Republican, and Dennis Chavez, Democrat, Are Contesting the Senate Seat From New Mexico and Are Not Shown in the Group.

States Are to Get Less Federal Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

greater proportion of the unemployed are willing and eager to work.

The new plan, if carried to its logical conclusion, will mean that the Federal Government will step entirely out of the direct relief field and administer only work relief, long advocated by Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, as the best type.

Despite estimates from industrial sources that work relief costs 50 per cent more than direct relief, Mr. Hopkins figures the difference at only 15 per cent, or just enough to cover the cost of materials. If the unemployables are cut off the federal rolls the funds saved can go to pay the extra cost of work relief.

Local Relief Increases

To show that states have not been falling down on their job as federal relief expenditures have increased, Mr. Hopkins made public figures revealing that state and local funds spent for emergency unemployment relief in the first 10 months of 1934 were nearly 30 per cent greater than in the same period of 1933.

The increase, Mr. Hopkins attributed to agreements made by the FERA with the governors for greater financial co-operation between the states and the Federal Government in meeting the costs of relief.

"The large appropriations of federal money," Mr. Hopkins said, "have not dried up state and local resources. They have been the means of bringing forth more than ever the aid of the states and communities for their needy citizens.

In spite of increased state aid, the Federal Government has been paying a larger and larger share of the total bill, Mr. Hopkins admitted.

Meanwhile Mr. Ickes, in discussing the possible future of the Public Works Administration, advocated expansion of both the housing and the subsistence homestead programs. He added, however, that the terms of the new PWA policy were "something for the President to announce."

Mr. Ickes said that more than 9000 PWA projects are now completed and that more are being rushed to completion.

"There has been some criticism," he said, "but I am perfectly willing to be criticized from now to the end of time for being too careful."

He said that he planned a more decentralized PWA organization with more responsibility in the hands of local and state heads and not so much work being done in Washington.

Proper Approach, Couzens Says

Commenting on the new federal policy of turning the burden of supporting so-called "unemployables" back to the states, Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan, said here that in any case the unemployables must be taken care of.

It was his understanding that "under any circumstances" the Federal Government would not drop unemployables from relief unless states were prepared to give them support. Mr. Couzens said he had canvassed the subject with one of Mr. Hopkins' assistants and believed the 4,000,000 figure probably underestimated the number, when dependents were included.

"I am not sure exactly where the line of demarcation between state and federal relief should be drawn," he added, "but very likely this is the proper approach."

Jobless Youth to Have Voice in Own Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 28—The unemployed youth of this community are to have their say when it comes to making plans for their future.

This has come about as a result of a recent suggestion made to the Berkeley Council of Unemployed Youth by Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, vice-president of the University of California.

Dr. Deutsch advised that a council of young people be formed to work in harmony with the adult council, which was organized within recent months to study the unemployment problem of some 2500 Berkeley youths. The latter body consists of representatives of various departments of the City Government, schools and civic bodies. This group is making an extensive survey of conditions.

Farm Relief Credited to AAA But Increase in Income Ascribed To Other Sources by Economist

Crop Reduction Program Declared at Chicago Conference to Have Been Successful Under New Deal—Conflict With NRA Said to Be Adjusted

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Charged with failure to produce the results promised for it, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with its program of crop control, processing taxes and benefit payments to farmers, was criticized here yesterday at a joint conference of the American Economic Association and the American Farm Economic Association.

Friends defended the act.

"The AAA did not contribute significantly to start national recovery," declared Dr. Joseph S. Davis, director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University. "Its influence on the extent of national recovery to date has been minor, not major.

"The AAA has contributed materially to increase the money income of farmers. But up to the present, the increase in aggregate purchasing power of farmers for the products and services of other groups has been larger in appearance than in reality, and more of it has been due to other factors than to the AAA.

"I hazard the guess that history's verdict on the first two years of the AAA will be that it contributed materially to farm relief and moderately to increase farm income; but that as a force in general recovery, including agriculture, it quite failed to fulfill the promise held out by advocates of the act and may even have retarded aggregate business recovery."

He added that this outcome would be found due in part to unpredictable events.

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the AAA, replied that the clearly recognized efforts of the AAA to readjust the supply of agricultural products could not correct all difficulties.

The major end of the AAA was adjustment of crop supply to requirements, Dr. Ezekiel continued. So far as reduction went, its program had done its part. The worst surpluses were gone. It would be necessary to expand agricultural production from now on.

Gold Standard Advised In Committee Report

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—The American Economic Association, in a committee report given out last night, made recommendations on monetary policy, urging a middle course away from inflation, away from the use of silver as part of the monetary base, and away from the idea of a central bank for the United States.

An immediate statement by the Government whether it intends to return to the gold standard was declared by the committee as important to recovery.

Among policies to which members of the committee expressed opposition were: Establishment of a managed currency, vesting of currency powers in hands of the Secretary of Treasury, and membership of the Secretary on the board of the Federal Reserve System.

Alabama to Advertise At Game in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama will be "introduced" to some 80,000 persons on the Pacific Coast New Year's Day, under a plan originated by City Commissioner Lewey Robinson of Birmingham.

A booklet, filled with illustrations of Alabama beauty spots, its thriving cities, its large industries and its river and gulf ports, with sketches describing them all, plus agricultural advantages of the State, will be distributed free to every spectator at the Rose Bowl game between Alabama and Stanford.

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BACON	SLICED RINDLESS SUGAR CURED	LB	29c
EGGS	HENFIELD BRAND GUARANTEED SELECTED	DOZ	27c
SUGAR	PRICE FOR BOSTON and VICINITY	10 LBS BULK	48c
LARD	PURE REFINED	2 LBS	29c
FLOUR	FINAST BREAD	24½ LB BAG	93c

RASPBERRY - STRAWBERRY - BLACKBERRY - PINEAPPLE - APRICOT
Pure Preserves MIRABEL 2 1 Lb Jars 31c
Finast Brand - Grown and Packed in Maine - The Finest Corn Grown
Golden Bantam Corn 3 No 2 Tins 32c
Pea Beans Michigan or York State 4 Lbs. Bulk 17c
Uneeda Biscuits 6 Pkgs 25c
Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs 23c
Macaroon Chips NBC Cookies Lb Bulk 15c
5 O'clock Tea Cake 2 For 25c
Pastry 24½ Lb Bag 83c Gold Medal 24½ Lb Bag $1.17 Pillsbury's 24½ Lb Bag $1.15

Every Day Savings

Jell-O	Assorted Flavors	3 Pkgs	17c
Royal	Fruit Desserts	3 Pkgs	17c
Crisco	Shortening	1 Lb Tin	19c
Tomatoes	Standard Red Ripe	3 No 2 Tins	25c
Bisquick	For Biscuits	Lge Pkg	29c
Quaker Oats		3 Sm Pkgs	25c
Ovaltine		7 oz Tin	33c
Grape-Nuts		Pkg	17c
Camay Soap		3 Bars	13c
Baker's Chocolate		½ Lb Cake	21c
Campbell's	Tomato Juice	2 12½ oz Tins	13c
Calo Dog Food	or Cat	3 1 Lb Tins	25c
Palmolive Soap		3 Bars	13c
Crab Meat	Geisha—Chatka Namco	No ½ Tin	25c
Del Monte	Fruit for Salad	Lge Tin	29c
Tuna Fish	Fancy Light Meat	2 No ½ Tins	25c
Shaker Salt		2 26 oz Pkgs	13c
Del Monte Peaches		Lge Tin	17c
Crystaline Salt		2 2 Lb Cans	13c
Finast	Macaroni, Spaghetti or Elbows—Your Choice	3 8 oz Pkgs	19c

Evangeline Milk — Unsweetened Evaporated — Ideal for cooking purposes — Improves the flavor. 100% sterilized — 5 Tall Tins 29c
Van Camp's 5 Tall Tins 29c

GINGER ALE
MILLBROOK CLUB DRY Lge 28 oz Bot 10c — 4 12 oz Bots 25c
LIME RICKEY 6 12 oz Bots 45c
PRICES FOR CONTENTS ONLY

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Stayman Apples		4 Lbs	19c
McIntosh Apples		4 Lbs	25c
Oranges	Florida	2 Dor Med Size 45c	2 Dor Sm Size 37c
Sunkist Lemons			Dor 29c
Squash	Blue Hubbard		Lb 2c
Yellow Turnips			Lb 2c

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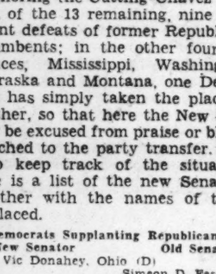
*Special price for this week



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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Home Efficiency Expert?—Page the Housewife

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Harmonies in Housework

Even the Humblest Tasks Can Be Turned Into Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THINKING of the four of us as we talked that parting night, each with a big "masculine" career in her heart and scorning domesticity, I wonder at the attraction of homemaking, for it has claimed us all. I am the only one of the quartet who has no home of my own; I lag behind, with only someone else's home to be a woman in; yet, while making a home in someone else's house, the inescapable femininity of my heart seems to spread its halo over the trivial things, even as with the others.

But what a bulk of patience and courage we four have needed in order to learn and unlearn the things necessary to make keeping a house as delightful as writing a story or drawing a picture!

I took myself—despising my position as servant, hating the whole of housework—and taught myself to discern and love the underlying harmonies of housework, until I want to share the harmony with others, with everyone. I talked to a friend, eagerly in the delight of discovery. Incredulous—ashamed of her own condemnation of housework—she began almost unconsciously to get the rhythm of working, to try out some of my mechanical suggestions bringing out regularity, and found herself unbelievably beginning to respect and like it.

First, I found, we must clarify our ideals concerning housework; and with the clarification of our ideals will come a high purpose. Not until then can come the tuning of the routine tasks to the purpose as a keynote and the bringing of a sense of rhythm and harmony into the work because it is thus attuned to an ideal.

A Fundamental Law

The keynote of all things is harmony, not discord. Were the fundamental law a law of discord, we should never have the orderly progression of summer and winter, seedtime and harvest, the earth steady on its axis, and the stars swinging in orderly procession in infinite space. So all activity must have a fundamental harmony. Work is easiest and most successful when it approximates this harmony. Even the running of a vacuum over a rug can be done with such a sense of rhythm in one's thought that the doing of it almost becomes a melody; and the rug is cleaned most effectively and quickly because there is no going over the same spot twice, or any little places missed by helter-skelter movements.

I have experimented for the easiest and best way to wax a kitchen floor, and enjoyed working it out to the best of my ability. I had already learned that a waxed floor keeps the dirt on top where it can be easily removed, looks more attractive and takes less time to care for. Another day, I found that I could use my self-wringing mop in a scalding solution of soap and ammonia, many times hotter than my hands could bear, and so remove dirt, old wax and grease more effectively and in a fraction of the time it took to scrub. I rinse with the same mop with clear scalding hot water, let it dry and then apply the wax. A long-handled applicator can be used. Afterward an occasional quick wipe with a mop wrung from cold water gets all the dirt and spillings. So it is, that caring for the kitchen floor has now become a joy and the floor is more beautiful than ever before.

Mechanical Details

There are other mechanical details to be discovered, for every house, large or small alike, has its possibilities for constant experiments. We study our homes, the arrangement and use of kitchen equipment, cleaning materials, etc. A little rearranging, establishing centers of activity: mixing bowls and ingredients around the work table; pans at waist-to-shoulder height around or near the stove, together with seasonings and needed forks and spoons; dish-washing equipment logically at hand by the sink, trap and wheel trays to eliminate extra trips.

Do we wash dishes in the easiest way? Is the sink at the right height and do we know that it is tiring to work at sinks and tables of a wrong height? Some of us may have washed dishes for years in an uncomfortable position, when a pan inverted under the dishpan and another under the drainer would have enabled us to stand normally. For years, perhaps, we have washed dishes from left to right, making an awkward motion with our left hand over our right every time we put one dish in the drainer, while if we wash from right to left, the cloth will be in the right hand, the dish in the left, and the left hand will make a simple and natural movement to put it into the drain at the left. Again, perhaps, we have worked across the room carrying dishes a dozen times, when the dishes might all have been dried onto a tray and carried in one trip. When we wash our dishes after a "standard practice" embodying the fewest, easiest motions, our work can be a song, and we have added hours of leisure.

Another humble example—washing the clothes. We can, and many of us do, bring down the stack of soiled clothes, sort them after a fashion without regard to the position of the piles, start the machine and alternate between washing clothes, hanging them out, washing dishes and a dozen other unrelated things, and be all morning about the work.

But, we can also set the clothes basket on a waist level to avoid stooping, sort the clothes systematically in piles in the order in which they are to go into the machine; and can put all the starched colored clothes into one pile and the unstarched in another if there are to be two tub-fulls. While the first tub is washing we can rinse our breakfast dishes and forget about them. The average machine washes as fast as we can rinse; and if we do nothing and have no work to think about except rinsing the clothes, presently we just naturally fall into a rhythmic pattern of motions, taking one between, always making your motions as few and as easy as possible. Also, put the clothes into the basket we can put the small things in one end and the large pieces in the other, and avoid all the waste time of taking out a small piece done up in a large one and dropping it in the dirt. Also, if we have so separated the clothes we will hang all the small pieces at one time in that same rhythmic pattern of movement, which we can't get if we alternate.

The Swing of Our Work

If we catch this swing of our work, and avoid all waste motions because they spoil the rhythm as well as tire us, we will take several pieces at a time across our arm rather than return to the basket for each separate piece. We will have the basket at waist level, and if possible on a wheel base, etc. We can do a big washing and hang it out in about an hour's time, and can dispatch each of the other things in its own order, having our thought free from each except when actually under our hands.

We homemakers learn that we need not work so hard physically when the use of a little intelligence will make the burdens light. We apply logic and order and system to our business to give it the efficiency and dignity of other businesses. Then we need not be constantly under a pressure of work that seems to crush all the poetry in us under a load of detail and routine.

We Bought a Mail Box

Following the publication of Mrs. Burnham's homemaking article on choosing rural mail boxes, an amusing reply came in which we print in part as follows:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some time ago my husband and I moved to the country and of course one of the first things we must buy was a mail box. We hied ourselves to a manufacturer of hardware and asked to see the finest mail box he put out. He is the peer in this part of the country when it comes to hardware so we knew we would be just right in our choice. . . . We finally decided on a pippin. Long, slender silver body with the most exquisite blue trim you ever saw. To tell the truth I opened it to see if it was satin lined, but it wasn't. The key with which you must unlock it was one of the most graceful keys you ever saw.

Well, we placed it on top of a slender white pole after we had had a sign painter artistically print the name and number of our place. We then stood off to gaze at it and admitted that it was worth the money (and we had spent plenty, too).

The first day I went down to the mail box, . . . I was a bit disappointed that the Monitor had its corner chewed out by the hinges on the lid which opened at the top. The next day I was heartbroken to find the cover of my favorite magazine completely riddled by the lid, and determined to speak to the mail man about it. He had always seemed to be such a cheery person. . . . However, I got an idea that he did not admire its beauty. He said since the lid was at the top that he had to drive his car right up to the box, stand up and use both hands to open it. He also left the impression with me that he did not think it large enough. . . . I said no more about the magazines after that though they continued to be a wreck.

The first day we had a hard rain I heard a car honk continuously, and looking out saw the mail man had a package too large for the box. I put on boots, slicker and what not and ran out in a beating rain for that package, which was a sample of something that I could not possibly use. I do not believe it ever rained that some package did not come. The day before Christmas I was gone and so missed getting my Christmas gifts until afterward because there was no place to leave the packages.

To end the story, the mail box was struck by a car (I wouldn't accuse the mail man) and we decided to put up a new box. We went to a store and saw the hugest mail box you ever saw and the ugliest, but we bought it, had our name put on in big print and had it put up. The farmer who put it up said to his son: "I sure won't have to worry about locking you out nights now. I'll know you can sleep in this mail box. . . ." BUT WE LIKE IT. It is neither beautiful nor dignified, but useful. Buy an artistic affair with streamlines if you wish, but remember our experiences.

(Mrs.) A. S.

Smart Hand-Crocheted Beret

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE beret, pronounced "the berry" in the more exclusive shops, is still the smartest of the season's hats, and rightly so because it adapts itself to so many kinds of costumes. There is the velvet beret which tops the more formal costume; the felt beret for the tweed coat or suit; and the one made of the many kinds of fabrics. But no wardrobe is complete without at least one of the smart hand crocheted or hand-knitted berets, which may be worn with either silk or wool and which are simply and quickly made that several may be acquired at a small cost. It may be made of wool, bouclette or of the crochet cotton in any desired color. Two balls of the mercerized, a boil-proof variety of cotton and a No. 4 crochet needle are required for the one pictured here.

To begin, chain 5 and join with a slip stitch to form a ring. Make 8 single crochets in ring. In the third round, make 2 single crochets in each single crochet of previous round. Now begin the pattern, which is done in one of the popular popcorn stitches, by throwing the thread over the needle once, then going in the second single crochet of previous round. Pull loop up but not through needle. Repeat this three times, keeping each loop on the needle without pulling through. Then pull thread through all three loops at one time. Chain one.

Repeat this pop-corn stitch, chain-popcorn stitch in the open space made by the chain of previous row. In the next row and in each succeeding round, the work should be increased at irregular intervals, say about six or seven increases to a round. This is done by making 2 pop-corn stitches instead of one in the open space, but do not place increases directly over increases of the previous round. The idea is to keep the work perfectly flat.

When work measures 12 inches across, make four rounds without increasing. Then begin to decrease by skipping over two pop-corn stitches and going in second space, continuing the work, decreasing about eight times to the round. Work for about three inches, or until the beret is your head size. Then make a one-inch band of single crochets by going in every single stitch. Fasten off.

Sew a one-inch grosgrain ribbon band exactly the head size to the inside of the crocheted band, sewing at both sides of the ribbon. This makes the head size fit and prevents slipping. A gay colored feather, inexpensively purchased, placed at a jaunty angle gives the final touch of smartness to this chic accessory.

By a Staff Photographer

This Crocheted Beret With Its Gay Colored Feather Adds a Final Touch to the Ensemble.

Napkins With Fringe

When ironing napkins with fringe, strike the fringe gently on the edge of the ironing board, one side at a time. This will make the fringe straight and fluffy, without ironing. Finish the napkin without touching the fringe.

Mrs. J. R. S., Maryland.

© E. W. Tattersall, London

Mrs. Jessie M. King at Work on a Piece of Batik in Her Studio at Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

Painter of Patterns in Wax

Who Began With Chalk and the Milk House Floor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kirkcudbright, Scot.

AS A child of an old-fashioned Scottish manse, Jessie M. King's early artistic symptoms were strongly disapproved of, and every effort was made to nip such tendencies in the bud by the tearing up of her drawings. But the "nipping" had the effect of pruning on a healthy plant. She lived in a world apart, dreaming dreams and seeing visions; and, when possible, putting her imaginings onto paper or stone. When the family went to the coast for the summer holidays Jessie, being the youngest, had to go to the farm for the milk, and she was always a very long time in returning. Why? Because she was drawing with chalk on the stone floor of the milk-house.

It was one of the teachers at the school which she attended as a girl, who first saw promise in the drawing of her young pupil and persuaded the minister to allow his daughter to go to the Glasgow School of Art to study for a certificated art mistress. The idea held no charm for Jessie, but at least she was getting her chance. In Glasgow she came under the inspiring influence of Fra H. Newberry, then head of the School of Art.

Earliest Work

Her earliest work was that of illustration. A set of illustrations for "The Light of Asia" won her a silver medal in South Kensington. Shortly afterward she won a gold medal in Turin for an illustration for "Pelleas and Melisande." Her work as an illustrator now began in real earnest. Publisher after publisher became entangled in the delicate web of her enchanted drawings. Besides book illustrations of all kinds Miss King has done book plates and the jackets for numerous published plays.

It was while living in Paris, where her husband Mr. E. A. Taylor, ran the Shelling School of Art, that Jessie King made the acquaintance of a pupil of his, a young American, Mr. Frank Zimmerer who taught her the art of Batik. Batik is a Javanese word meaning painting in wax. Its method is 3000 years old. The Javanese still do their batik with vegetable dyes and rinse them in sea water. For drawing on the pattern they use a "tjanzing" (a small copper dish with a spout) containing hot beeswax, but Jessie M. King uses a brush dipped in hot wax. She draws her pattern free-hand immerses the whole fabric in cold water and then immerses it in the dye. If two colors are required, such as green and blue, she uses beeswax to keep as much of the green color as she wants. The fabric is again immersed in water and then put into the blue dye. If another color is wanted the waxing process and immersion is repeated. If red has been used this will give a white pattern, a green pattern, a blue pattern and a purple ground. The wax is removed by dipping the fabric in petrol.

Pottery Painting Also

The same free-hand drawing which she uses when batiking, Miss King uses equally effectively in the painting of pottery. Formerly she "turned" her own pottery, but now she designs her shapes and has them made. She paints them with gay colors depicting flowers and fairy tales, and then sends them away to be fired and glazed. But whatever the subject, she employs direct brush work, no guiding pencil line is used. Probably her early work on stone floors has helped her to gain this directness of technique.

Like batik and pottery, in contrast to her finer pen and ink work, Miss King is responsible for numerous friezes and stencils executed in bold line for use in school-room decoration. In the county of Lanarkshire she has had the sympathetic co-operation of Mr. John Stewart, an architect who realizes that his profession can be helped by artists. Consequently the children in Lanarkshire are fortunate in having their schools attractively decorated in stencil.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

A Time Saver

A hurried mother will save time in cutting butter in sizes desired before putting in ice box, which can easily be removed without taking out the whole brick.

Miss C. A., Maine

Improving the Taste

Preserved ginger improves fresh apple sauce as well as canned peaches and pineapple, especially if the two latter have been opened for a day or two.

Variation of Flavorings

When mixing cake use ½ teaspoon lemon and ½ teaspoon vanilla instead of only one of these flavors.

Milk Jars Easier to Handle

An easily made denim bag, having a circular base the size of a quart milk jar about the same depth as the height of the jar and having two handles of the denim, is convenient for carrying a quart jar of milk, if you are in the habit of buying your milk at the stores. The sides of the bag are straight up from the base and require no fullness.

Mrs. L. H. B., Massachusetts

Five Hearty Meat Dishes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pot Roast Russe

Dredge
3 or 4 pounds cut of beef for pot roast with
2 tablespoons flour mixed with
1 teaspoon salt and
¼ teaspoon pepper and pat in well.
Sear in
1 large tablespoon hot fat in the roasting kettle until well browned. Add
1 cup stewed tomatoes
1 cup carrots diced
1 tablespoon minced parsley
Bit of bay leaf
⅛ cup seeded raisins
½ cup boiling water, and cook very slowly closely covered for two or three hours, or until tender through and through, renewing the water if necessary to prevent sticking and turning the meat over a few times.

Gypsy Stew

Cut into small pieces
2 pounds stewing veal. Add
1 bunch celery cut into short lengths. Cover with water and stew until meat is tender. Add
Salt
Pepper and
¾ cup grated or crumbled cheese, and simmer till cheese has melted.
Mix together
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup sweet milk. Add, and boil until stew has thickened. Serve with
Rice or on toast, or in tart shells.

Meat Loaf

Blend together thoroughly
2 pounds round steak chopped
1½ cups tomato
¾ cup rolled oats
1 onion cut fine
Salt
Pepper. Form into a loaf and place in a greased pan. Lay 3 or 4 slices of bacon lengthwise of the loaf, pinching them down into the meat to secure them. Dredge with
Flour. Cover bottom of pan with boiling water to about a quarter inch and bake for an hour and a quarter.

Lamb Curry

Brown
1 large onion, sliced, in
2 tablespoons butter, melted. Add
2 tablespoons flour mixed with
1 tablespoon curry powder. Mix well. Add
2 cups stewed tomatoes seasoned with
3 tablespoons sugar
Pinch of soda
Salt
Pepper, and simmer for a few minutes. Add
2½ cups cooked lamb cut into small pieces and
1 cup boiled rice. Simmer until well blended.

Meat Pie—Special

Brown
2 onions, sliced, in
3 tablespoons butter or fat. Add
1½ pounds fairly tender beef cut into cubes and
3 lamb kidneys, soaked in cold water for a half hour, trimmed and cut into bits. Stir till well browned. Remove to stew pan. Add
1½ cups boiling water to fat in pan, also add
1¼ tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
Salt and
Pepper. Pour over meat and cook slowly till meat is tender. Thicken with
2 tablespoons flour mixed with a little cold water. Turn into baking dish with enough of the gravy to come up about half way through the meat, reserving the rest, if any, to serve separately with the pie. Cover with
Plain pastry and bake in hot oven, 400° F.

Whither, Clubs?

Adventures in Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE women's clubs of today are standing at cross roads. The question of what path they shall follow is being considered carefully, seriously, by officers and chairmen.

Home makers constitute the bulk of membership in what has come to be known as "The Woman's Club" in any community, by which is understood the departmental club, allied to state and national federations, with officers and chairmen carrying on, for the most part, under suggestions and outlines prepared by state and national leaders.

Branching from these departmental clubs have sprung many specialized clubs; professional clubs, political clubs, business clubs. Some of these specialized clubs have built so well and their appeal has been so strong, that they now rival in membership the original clubs.

But there still remain thousands of women whose training has not given them the desire, or qualifications for membership in a specialized club. They are, nevertheless, thinking women who are interested primarily in their homes and the things which make for those homes safety, happiness and the power to become functioning units in the community.

A Recognized Challenge

Leaders in the General Federation of Women's Clubs recognize the challenge which they are facing. In a recent talk before a large group of club women Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the organization, said in substance, "Will you women please realize that we are not now living in the nineteenth century. We are a part of the dynamic, mystified dissatisfied twentieth century. The very life of our organization depends upon the programs of work and study which we, as leaders, offer to our club women."

One wonders if women who are wondering whether the schools that their children attend are about to be closed, can be expected to spend much time in the study of, for instance, "The History of Art." How much time and thought on such subjects as "Folk Songs" can women be expected to give, whose ears still hear the martial music of 20 years ago, and who are wondering if that is to be repeated for a younger generation which has forgotten, or which never knew, that war is not made up of fine uniforms and spectacular drills.

Fine Organization

There is, in the women's clubs of today, a marvelously built machinery. They have the organization, they have the buildings, they have the officers and the magazines. There is, within their clubs, sufficient equipment and ability to mold public opinion and to achieve almost any objective upon which they might unite.

Their weakness is found in the multiplicity of projects. There are so many fine objectives that they simply skim the surface of waves which are rolling and tumbling with the power of the current beneath them.

Covered the Subject

"We have covered that subject," said a club woman recently, when it was suggested that they might have a course of study on the functioning of the League of Nations. The "covering" had been done in one 45-minute lecture!

At this threshold of a new year many homemakers will be asking themselves what they will do regarding club membership. There are two questions which will enter into their considerations: What has the club to offer me and my home? and, What have I, in return, to give to club life which will make it a more potent part of today's living? In another article we shall consider these questions from the viewpoint of the average woman in the average home.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

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(AS SOON AS YOU GET YOUR PEQUOTS)

● Mrs. S. W. Roberts, of Muncy, Pa., is "lucky" with her sheets. She tells us that her friends used to hoard pennies every year for "bargain" sheets in the White Sales. She herself missed these shopping trips, simply because she always had plenty of smooth, firm sheets at home. She felt cheated out of some fun—until she realized that *her* sheets were better bargains than her friends were buying!

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Between Trains in St. Louis

"REMEMBER, boys—Granite City, East St. Louis, the River, and then—St. Louis."

* * *

ALL DAY WE pressed our faces against the train window and peered out at the prairie. Toward evening we took down the shoebox and ate supper—chicken drumsticks and jelly sandwiches and an apple apiece—and later still the brakeman turned down the lights and we pulled the one raincoat over us and slept.

Once I awakened and found that it was cold and gray outside, and Sidney was up on one elbow looking out at a swamp that was flying past; the excitement on his face was strangely intense for an eleven-year-old. It reminded me of Daniel Boone, peering over a ridge into Kentucky.

The light grew outside, and the train began stopping to pick up milk cans; day had come. We went through Granite City and East St. Louis; then the quiet Mississippi lay beneath us, and we got our suitcase, valise, raincoat, shoebox and the bundle of quiltblocks from the rack and stood up in the aisle, because we didn't want to get carried by our destination.

The train ran into a dark, noisy place and stopped, and the conductor said: "St. Louis," just as though it were an everyday affair. People began getting off. They all seemed to know which way to go; we followed them, and passed through an iron-barred gate into the most intriguing wonderland I had ever seen.

* * *

THEY HAD TOLD us the St. Louis station was the finest in the world, but we hadn't expected this! A station was a sort of house by the side of the track, with two waiting rooms, ticket windows, and a place for the telegraph operator.

Sidney edged up close as we stood there blinking, with people pushing us this way and that. "Is this—*it?*" Awe was in his voice.

"Of course," I told him. "Granite City, East St. Louis, the River, then St. Louis. Don't you remember?"

"So many lights," he marveled. "Electric, too."

It was a great, deep-vaulted room, like a cathedral; the floor was smooth stone, with soft highlights in it from the numberless lights overhead. Balconies, three of them, reached upward around the room, with arches and balustrades. There were stores, dozens of them—restaurants, barber shops, news stands; one could buy candy, and flowers, fountain pens and souvenirs, or have his shoes half-soled. More surprising still, in one corner there was a motion-picture theater. All in one building.

"Let's walk around and look," suggested Sidney.

"Not yet." The responsibility of my sixteen years was upon me. "Pile the stuff here in a seat. Sit right here and don't budge. I have to get the trunk checked, and buy tickets."

He looked like a fledgling in its nest, his glance darting this way and that, as I left him and headed for the information desk. A professional-looking man in white starched jacket sat behind the grille-work, arms folded. As fast as people could ask him questions, he answered them: How can I get to Buffalo? Is Number Six on time? Can I get a through ticket to Minneapolis?

I showed him a trunk check. "I have to do something with this—can you—?"

He pointed toward a huge electric sign I hadn't noticed—"Baggage Room." Away I darted—there was no telling how little time we had. At the baggage room I learned that, before I could recheck the trunk, I had to have a ticket; so I set off for another brass grating. Then again I sought the baggage man, this time with assurance.

How quickly diffidence can pass! Reinforced by tickets, I strolled comfortably to the counter, received a new check for the old and, rubbing shoulders with my fellow men-of-the-world, sauntered back to the luggage and Sidney.

"We don't have to go for six hours," I announced.

He didn't hear me. He was sitting on the edge of his seat, and the light of great tidings burned in his eyes. "A cowboy!" he gasped.

"Where?"

"He came right past here!" he insisted. "Big hat, and chaps, and high heels!"

The breath of the West, for the first time, had fanned his cheek.

* * *

"I'LL STAY WITH the baggage now," I suggested, "and you take a look around the station."

"All alone?" He stood up and looked at things bewilderedly. Finally he went down to the end of the bench, stood for a minute looking at the shifting crowd and the redcaps and the excitement, and then walked back around the bench and settled himself once more beside the luggage.

"Now it's your turn," he said.

"Oh, that wasn't any walk at all. Here—take five cents for candy or something. Dad wouldn't mind. When you're ready to come back, head for the information desk, and you can see where I'm sitting."

Reassured, he set out bravely and disappeared. Half an hour later he drifted into sight again. Sophistication had already touched him. "You know what mother ought to have?" he asked. "One of those long-handled dustpans with a lid that flies up."

He took charge of the baggage while I continued my explorations; and in such fashion we alternately savored every attraction, motion pictures excepted, that the St. Louis station had to offer. We mounted to the first balcony, the second, the third; we even ventured outside a bit and walked along a street of curio shops and shooting galleries.

Somehow I had missed the train caller. Sidney called my attention to him once, when were changing shifts. "He stands right over there. Wait and you'll hear him."

Presently he came, a great, barrel-chested, uniformed man. He assumed his place with poise, looked at the ceiling and inhaled. I thought he would speak immediately, but the inflation required time. He expanded, thoughtfully, until wrinkles appeared each side of his coat buttons. Then he lowered his gaze to the floor, sank his chin into his collar, and parted his lips.

A gradual rumbling took possession of the bulding. It searched out the far reaches of every alcove, it rose flight on flight to the balconies above and bounced back undiminished from the distant ceiling. The train caller was finding the timbre of his voice with a few preliminary vocalises.

At last all was ready. "Thebes," he intoned. "Ilmo, Delta, Piggott, Paragould, Jones-boro." That was the first canto; he inflated again and resumed. "Fair Oaks—Brinkley, —Stuttgart—Pine Bluff—Camden—Garland City—Texarkana." I thought he had forgotten the words, but it was a deliberate pause. I saw an orchestra leader do that once, when he thought there was irreverence in the audience. Again that ponderous baritone voice was released, to roll over us like a slow, implacable wave. "Sulphur Springs—Commerce—Carrolton and Forth Wo-o-orth. Tu-rain leaves in five minutes; tu-rack thirty-two." His breath was gone, the song was ended; he turned on his heel and strolled away. There was never anything at home to compare with that. There the agent simply stuck his head in at the door, said "Train's coming," and went out to set the signals.

The glamour of the place was still upon us when, an hour later, the caller came to where we sat. His speaking voice was quite ordinary. "You boys can get on your train now, if you like," he informed us. "It doesn't leave for half an hour, so take your time. Track six." He didn't ask to see our tickets, but somehow he knew about us. We gathered up our suitcase and valise, raincoat and quiltblocks, and turned our backs on the information man, the redcaps, the crowds, the gleaming floor and the lights, the lights, the lights.

* * *

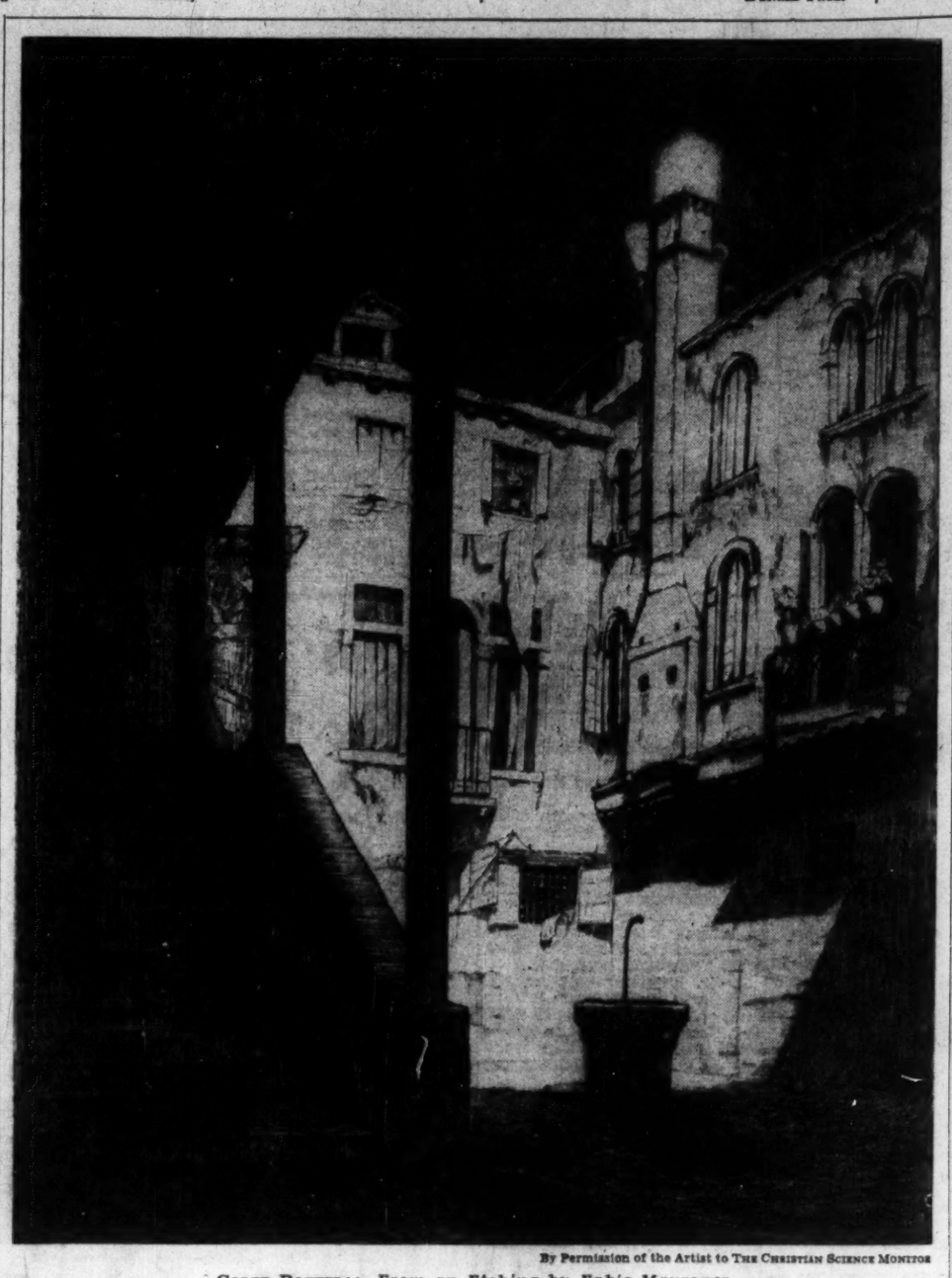
THAT WAS LONG AGO, but the impression of those hours has remained intact. I would not give it up. Certainly, there was never a place like St. Louis.

J. F. H.

Mojave Oasis

In this oasis palms superbly grow,
And white magnolias bloom in sultry state;
Stems of pink oleanders curve below
A heavy flowering—a fragrant weight.
Scarlet hibiscus blossoms, radiant, profuse,
Pierce the green shadows with their tongues of flame,
And vines of bougainvillea vividly let loose
Bright showers of purple from the green-gold frame.
Near the oasis desert plants are scattered—
Like peons at the gates of privileged folk:
Yuccas, cacti, and the sagebrush tattered
Gaze at the water wastage aliens provoke.

DONALD PAGE.



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CORTE BOTTERA: *From an Etching by Fabio Mauroner*

WIDELY has Fabio Mauroner come to be known because of the dignity and restraint of his etchings. In "Corte Bottera" he attains to austerity without dryness. He has even been audacious in the use of the violently contrasted light and shade, but his care to keep the shadowed parts of his plate interesting, in spite of the suppression of detail, causes the print to escape from the dullness that would have resulted if he had handled the heavy values in any mechanical way.

No shadows are without reflected lights, and here the artist considers transitions and tonalities in every inch of his plate. In the sunny parts, most interesting are the dark values, every one of them having an individual character. It is evident that he is no scribbler upon copper—every part of this design has been brooded over. He has found an individual texture for the sky, with the result that it has depth and even a connotation of color.

Signor Mauroner is represented in many private and public collections in Italy. He works in Venice, searching deeply for his material by means of sketches, some of them finding permanent form in etchings and others in oils. His works are in national collections in Spain, France, England, Japan, and the United States. He has repeatedly been represented in "Fine Prints of the Year," and has come into international repute because of his services to print exhibitions in Italy.

The Judicious Use of a Visiting-Card

AS SHE repassed the southern gateway of the Forbidden City, a sudden impulse took her to stop and look at it. . . . The central door was ajar, guarded by a knot of police with rifles, in black and white uniforms; every now and then a Chinese approached them, presented a pass of some sort, and was admitted. Amber was seized with a violet curiosity to see what was inside. She wondered if she could get in. It was worth trying; and taking out a visiting-card she walked firmly up to the police, held it out to them, and tapping her chest importantly, waved her hand towards the door, indicating that she wished to enter. The police took her card, held it endways, passed it from hand to hand, and finally, jabbering in a satisfied manner, allowed her to pass. Amused, excited, triumphant, Amber walked through the red door.

She found herself on a great paved roadway, at least a hundred yards wide, walled in on each side with narrow cloisters, and closed at the further end by another gateway precisely similar to that through which she had come. On her right the greyish green of thujas showed over the yellow tiles of the cloister, and among them the long golden roof of some hidden building, shining in the brilliant light. There was no one about; pale dead grasses stood up in the cracks between the paving-stones; a mouse ran nimbly through the sunshine to some hidden destination. Vast, deserted, desolate—and incredibly beautiful. In pictures seen at home in England, Amber had always rather disliked those curved Chinese roofs, thought them merely comic and in rather poor taste. But here, seen across immense stretches of stone paving, they were splendid with a sort of inevitable splendour. On their great crimson ramps they rose against the sky, the yellow roofs softened by age and dust, and by the dead grass which covered them, to a gold only a little deeper than the thatch on new hayricks.

The supreme wonder of Chinese architecture lies in its use of space. It is not only in the curved pillared roofs, built to imitate the pole-propped tents of their ancestors, that the architects of the Forbidden City betray their nomadic origin. By a strange skill in proportions, by isolating great pavilions in immense stretches of flagged paving, they have succeeded in bringing into their palace courts the endless spaces of the Gobi desert. The eye travels over the lower walls surrounding each mighty enclosure to distant roof-trees, and beyond these to others more distant still, with a sense of beholding mountain ranges hull-down on vast horizons; the gold of the roofs suggests the wonder of dawn and sunset on far-off snows. The world holds nothing to match this, knows nothing on such a scale. Not even Ang-Kor can approach those areas of granite pavement, those miles of scarlet wall.

Amber of course knew nothing about Chinese architecture. She did not even know that by her judicious use of a visiting-card she had entered the Forbidden City through the dynastic gateway which the Emperor himself, in earlier days, only used on such ceremonial occasions as his visits to the Altar of Heaven—which is so seldom opened to foreigners that Sir James Boggit himself had never been through it. She was merely full of delighted wonder at what she saw, and anxious to explore further.—ANN BRIDGE, in "The Ginger Griffin." (London: Chatto & Windus. Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Un entendement sain"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI L'ON considère ce qui se passe aujourd'hui dans le monde, on arrive forcément à la conclusion que le genre humain s'occupe surtout d'acquérir certaines choses. Les uns s'efforcent d'obtenir du travail, d'autres veulent augmenter le chiffre de leurs affaires; tels s'évertuent pour obtenir de grandes sommes d'argent, d'aucuns recherchent la gloire et la puissance: tous font des efforts pour obtenir ce qui leur paraît important et désirable au premier chef.

Le fait est néanmoins que les problèmes angoissants de l'existence humaine se résolvent non par l'acquisition de certaines choses, mais par l'abandon de ce que les hommes persistent à retenir avec une ténacité toute particulière: la croyance que chacun possède en dehors de Dieu un entendement qui lui est propre. Quelle triste espèce d'entendement que celui dont proviennent des pensées de crainte, d'incertitude, de dépression, de maladie, de péché, d'isolement, de pénurie, d'inharmonie! Nous lisons dans la Bible: "Dieu ne nous a pas donné l'esprit de crainte, mais de force, d'amour et d'un entendement sain" (2 Timothée 1:7, version anglaise); et ce qui est sain n'a pas d'imperfections. Le semblable produit le semblable. Donc "un entendement sain" n'a que des pensées de santé, d'intégrité, de perfection et de plénitude. Or cet "entendement sain" n'est pas difficile à obtenir et à maintenir, car il a déjà été donné à l'homme; c'est sa possession légitime, puisque l'homme reflète Dieu, l'Entendement divin.

Dieu créa l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance. Si nous acceptons cette déclaration biblique telle qu'elle se trouve au premier chapitre de la Genèse, nous devons en conclure que l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu est exactement pareille à l'Entendement, Dieu. C'est là un fait spirituel que Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, proclame et répète dans tous ses ouvrages. A la page 469 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle nous donne un passage admirable qui contient ceci: "L'Entendement est Dieu." Puis elle ajoute: "Il ne peut y avoir qu'un Entendement, parce qu'il n'y a qu'un Dieu; et si les mortels ne prétendaient à aucun autre Entendement, et n'en acceptaient aucun autre, le péché serait inconnu." Pris dans son acception la plus large, le terme "péché" inclut toute espèce d'inharmonie, de manque, de maladie et d'erreur, car ces conditions erronées indiquent la croyance à un pouvoir contraire à Dieu, au bien; par conséquent elles nient que Dieu soit omnipotent et capable de gouverner harmonieusement Sa création. Nous ne devrions ni revendiquer ni accepter ce qui est irréel; et la Science Chrétienne, qui s'accorde avec les paroles de Paul à Timothée, enseigne que Dieu, l'Entendement parfait, est accessible à chacun puisqu'Il est l'intelligence omniprésente, le bien universel.

Qu'est-ce qui constitue l'Entendement qui est Dieu? L'Entendement est le divin Principe, lequel embrasse toute qualité et tout attribut divins. La bonté, la sagesse; l'amour, la pureté, la grâce, l'intégrité, l'ingéniosité, la joie, la santé, la sainteté, existent dans l'Entendement infini; et si nous avons assez de foi et d'assurance pour revendiquer cet Entendement, Dieu, comme seul et unique Entendement, nous nous élèverons jusque dans des sphères où les possibilités dépassent nos plus hautes prévisions. Alors nous commencerons à faire les mêmes œuvres que Jésus-Christ, car c'était l'Entendement divin qui l'inspirait. C'est de l'Entendement qu'il tenait les qualités inestimables—sagesse, courage, intelligence, assurance—grâce auxquelles il faisait face à toutes les suggestions du mal et s'en rendait maître.

Accepter comme nôtre le prétendu entendement charnel, c'est accepter le faux sens d'une individualité séparée de Dieu; or si nos pensées, nos mobiles, nos objectifs, sont limités par ce faux sens du moi, nos perspectives et nos succès seront lamentablement étroits et bornés. L'entendement charnel ne peut rien faire pour nous dans la bonne direction; car si la conscience humaine accepte les suggestions qu'il offre,—crainte, haine, tracas, découragement, échecs, et ainsi de suite,—ces suggestions se manifestent par le marasme des affaires, la discorde au foyer, un corps malade, et bien d'autres inharmonies.

Supposons qu'une personne ait saisi par inadvertance un charbon ardent: elle ne continuerait pas à le serrer entre ses doigts tout en suppliant qu'on la libère des effets de son acte. Nous ne devrions pas davantage persister dans la croyance à plusieurs entendements tout en priant pour être délivrés des effets causés par l'acceptation de l'entendement mortel en tant que réalité. Cette croyance à un entendement fini nous entoure d'une muraille de limitations qui borne nos regards. Mais quand nous abandonnerons cette fausse croyance pour nous tourner vers l'Entendement divin dans un esprit de confiance et d'humilité; quand nous réclamerons l'héritage en vertu duquel nous reflétons Dieu et refuserons de reconnaître une autre intelligence,—nous constaterons qu'une voie nous est ouverte; car les murailles gênantes d'un faux sens du moi s'écroulent devant les lumières spirituelles.

Notre vie ne devrait pas être faite d'efforts continuels pour acquérir certaines choses; nous devrions au contraire refléter et exprimer avec joie les idées et les qualités spirituelles que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, donne en abondance à tous Ses enfants. Jour après jour nous devons entreprendre notre tâche avec une entière confiance dans le fait que Dieu nous rend capables d'être courageux, intègres, droits, pleins d'amour, purs, joyeux, généreux, intelligents, sages et libres. Dès lors nous pouvons remettre entre les mains de Dieu l'issue de toutes les situations, sachant qu'Il donnera l'accroissement de la manière qui suppléera le mieux à nos besoins et remplira notre vie des biens les meilleurs.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"A sound mind"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOOKING upon world conditions today, one must come to the conclusion that mankind devotes much of its time to the business of getting. Some individuals are endeavoring to get work, others to get more business than they already have; some seek to acquire large sums of money, some devote themselves to getting fame and power; all are busy with the task of striving to get what from their point of view seems most important and desirable.

The fact remains, however, that it is not the getting of something that will solve the distressing problems of human existence, but the letting go of something which men persist in holding to with obstinate tenacity, namely, the belief that each has a mind of his own apart from God. What a poor sort of mind is that from which come thoughts of fear, uncertainty, depression, sickness, sin, loneliness, lack, and discord! We read in the Bible that "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind;" and that which is sound has no imperfections. Like produces like. Therefore "a sound mind" has only thoughts of soundness, health, wholeness, perfection, and completeness. This "sound mind," however, is not something difficult to get and keep, for it is already given to man as his rightful possession, by reflection of God, divine Mind.

If we accept the Scriptural statement in the first chapter of Genesis that God made man in His image and likeness, we must conclude that God's image and likeness is exactly like Mind, God. This is the spiritual fact which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares and reiterates throughout her writings. In a wonderful statement concerning God on page 469 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "Mind is God." And she continues, "There can be but one Mind, because there is but one God; and if mortals claimed no other Mind and accepted no other, sin would be unknown." The term "sin," broadly considered, includes all manner of discord, lack, sickness, and error, for these erroneous conditions indicate belief in a power opposed to God, good; and therefore they deny the omnipotence of God and His ability to govern His creation harmoniously. We should not claim and accept what is unreal; and in accord with the words of Paul to Timothy, already quoted, Christian Science teaches that the perfect Mind, which is God, is available to all as omnipresent intelligence, universal good.

What, then, constitutes the Mind which is God? Mind is divine Principle, which includes every divine quality and attribute. Goodness, wisdom, love, purity, grace, integrity, resourcefulness, joy, health, holiness, exist in infinite Mind; and having faith and assurance to claim this Mind, God, as the true and only Mind, would lift us into realms of possibilities beyond all that we have ever anticipated. We should then begin to imitate the works of Christ Jesus, for it was divine Mind that animated him. From Mind he derived those priceless qualities of wisdom, fearlessness, intelligence, and assurance with which he met and mastered every suggestion of evil.

To accept the so-called carnal or fleshly mind as our own is to accept the false sense of a selfhood apart from God; and if our thoughts, motives, and aims are bounded by such a mistaken sense of self, how poor, how utterly narrow and limited, must be our outlook and accomplishments! The carnal mind can do nothing for us in the right direction, for the suggestions which it offers us, such as fear, hate, worry, discouragement, and failure, if accepted in human consciousness, show themselves in poor business, discordant home relationships, sick bodies, and many other inharmonies.

Should one inadvertently pick up a red-hot piece of coal, one would not continue to grasp it tightly while crying to be relieved from its effects. Similarly, we should not continue to cling to the belief in many minds while praying to be delivered from the effects of accepting mortal mind as real. This belief in a finite mind builds a wall of limitation around us over which we cannot see. But when we let go of this false belief and turn humbly and trustingly to divine Mind, and claim our heritage of reflection while refusing to acknowledge any other intelligence, we shall find that the way is open to us, for the restricting walls of the false sense of self crumble before this spiritual illumination.

We should not make life one continual process of striving to get, but should joyfully reflect and express the spiritual ideas and qualities which God, divine Mind, gives without limit to all His children. We should go out each day with supreme confidence in our God-given ability to be fearless, honest, upright, loving, pure, joyous, generous, intelligent, wise, and free. We can then leave the issue in God's hands, trusting Him to give the increase in the very way which will best meet our human needs and fill our lives with abundant good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Maine Barn

THE roof of this old barn is all in tatters,
Its eaves all ravelled. Not, though, it matters,
Since now pert raindrops enter and grave stars,
And sun and moonlight slide their weightless bars
Where once the breathing creatures, solid, stood.
I think the worn old barn must find it good
To be so insubstantial and so thin,
That only light and elements come in.
It spent so long a life in being safe
For every marsh and meadow weary waif,
It must rejoice in being perilous.
With what a rakish look it leans towards us!
It would not come as much surprise to me
To wake some day and find it gone to sea.

—WINNIFRED WELLES, in *Voices*.

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British Commons Sets Stage For Last Act in Indian Drama Asking Constitutional Reform

Lord Lothian Believes Scheme Places Governmental Responsibility on Indian Shoulders, Marking Great Advance for Nationalist Cause

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Indian constitutional reforms are meeting with opposition in the British Parliament, but they promise to get through successfully.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's government has carried in the House of Commons, by a large majority, a resolution approving the constitution as now proposed. But the opposition has by no means exhausted its efforts.

A necessarily complex bill has still to be passed into law to implement the new arrangement. This bill comprises several hundreds of sections. Debates on it begin in January. Opponents of the measure are preparing to contest it clause by clause. The Government is confident of getting it passed by July. But the intervening months promise to be strenuous.

Labor With Nationalists

The scheme is attacked from various points of view. The regular Labor opposition sympathizes with Indian Nationalist aspiration and would have the proposals make a bigger advance toward complete home rule. But Labor spokesmen in both the Commons and the Lords, although themselves voting against the scheme, have at the same time quite frankly advised their friends in India to accept and make the best of it on the ground that it is all that can be obtained.

The Liberals all support the scheme cordially, though many of them think that a mistake has been made in the recent substitution of indirect for direct election for the lower legislature chamber in the Indian federal center. This is a point on which there are differences of opinion in both Conservative and Labor circles. But it is of secondary importance. It may take a good deal more discussion before it is finally settled, one way or the other, but it involves no challenge to the scheme as a whole.

The main opposition is among Left Wing Conservatives. Here feeling runs high and the points involved challenge essential features of the entire structure.

Not more than 80 Conservative M. P.'s out of a total of over 500, have gone so far as to vote against the scheme up to the present. But the movement is stronger alike inside and outside the House of Commons than these figures taken by themselves might suggest.

The Government recognizes this fully and is directing practically all its propagandist efforts to the endeavor to show that the scheme is less revolutionary than has been supposed.

Too Much Autonomy

The main Conservative objection is to the attempt which the scheme makes to introduce responsible Federal Government at the center at the same time that it creates federating units in the provinces. Mr Winston Churchill and his friends agree that the setting up of autonomous Oriental provinces individually as big as first-class European states, is quite a risky enough experiment by itself without adding to it in any way. "Let the provinces show they can govern themselves," they say. "It will then be time enough to consider the question of combining them with one another in an autonomous federation."

The Government, as now advised, holds that any such proposal is inadmissible. Several reasons have been given. The hard-won unity which has been one of Britain's greatest gifts to India, it is explained, would be permanently endangered. The co-operation of the semi-independent princes, an essential part of the whole scheme, might be lost if federation were postponed. An agreement reached with Mr. Gandhi under which a highly embarrassing passive disobedience movement in India was dropped, would be vitiated.

The scheme has been under the most careful expert examination for seven years. Authoritative evidence is forthcoming to show that the responsible Federal Government that is proposed, will be a much stronger one than the existing central body it is to replace. The Viceroy and all the governors of provinces in India have declared specifically that in their opinion the scheme will work.

The British Cabinet is thus upon firm ground in claiming that the risks involved in adopting the scheme are ones that may reasonably be faced. It is true that the reforms have not had much of a welcome in India. On the other hand they undoubtedly go far toward meeting Indian aspirations.

Up to India

The Marquis of Lothian has summed up the situation that the scheme will create. Defending the reservations made to full responsible government Lord Lothian pointed out that British intervention will take place only under certain specific circumstances.

"If the legislatures and ministeries of India," he said, "do not create a grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of India, do not impair the financial stability and credit of India, do not interfere with the legitimate interests of the civil service or minorities, do not indulge in unfair discrimination against British trade and do not interfere with the rights of Indian states, the whole responsibility of Indian Government other than defense and foreign affairs will rest on Indian shoulders."

This is so big an advance upon anything hitherto open to Indians that little doubt is felt here as to adequate Indian support being eventually forthcoming to enable the reforms to operate.

It is agreed on all sides that the experiment involves risks. They are risks, nevertheless, that a big majority of the British House of Commons has now expressed willingness to take. Mr. Baldwin still has difficulties with his followers, but they are difficulties he hopes confidently to overcome.

"I recognize and have recognized the sincere convictions of those who are opposing me," Mr. Baldwin said in winding up the debate in the Commons on Dec. 12. . . . "I shall bear no malice to anyone who votes against me tonight. I shall refrain as far as I can from hard words or from anything which would make difficult the reunion of that party which I believe still has a great part to play."

The stage is thus set for another act. That act is to be the passage of a final enabling bill.

Baltic Entente Gives Support To 'Eastern Locarno'

Loyalty to League Also Restated by Three States in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—Full approval for the Franco-Russian idea of an "Eastern Locarno" was expressed by the first conference of the Baltic Entente recently concluded here. The three participating countries, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, pledged themselves to "concert together" to insure a favorable outcome of the current negotiations.

In addition to the Baltic states, the Eastern Locarno is designed to embrace Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Russia would become a party to the original Locarno accords of 1925, to which Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia are parties. In this way the two systems of mutual guarantee and nonaggression would be interlaced and strengthened.

Other decisions of the Baltic conference were to reaffirm the loyalty of the three states to the League of Nations and to pledge themselves to a system of common representation not only at meetings of the League but at all international gatherings.

It is also intended to draw up identical instructions with a view to co-ordinating the work of their diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and to draft a scheme for the peaceful settlement of all disputes arising between the three signatories of the treaty of Sept. 12, 1934, by which the Baltic Entente was constituted.

The next Conference of the Entente is scheduled for April or May, 1935, at Kaunas.

More Cash Expended By British Shoppers On Home Furnishing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British shoppers have more cash in their pockets and are buying more things for the home, it is shown in retail trade figures recently published in the Board of Trade Journal.

These figures record a continuation of the unbroken advance in retail trade which began last winter. The largest increase has been in London suburbs. Buyers have been purchasing clothes and furniture considerably in excess of previous months.

Employment has been rising steadily in the retail trades. The figures for October were 3 per cent higher than for the same month in the previous year.

Cheerful news also comes from the coal mining areas. The output for the quarter ending on Sept. 30 showed an increase of 4,000,000 tons, compared with the same period in 1933. Shipments abroad rose by 500,000 tons.

Light Diesel Motor Tested in Lifeboat

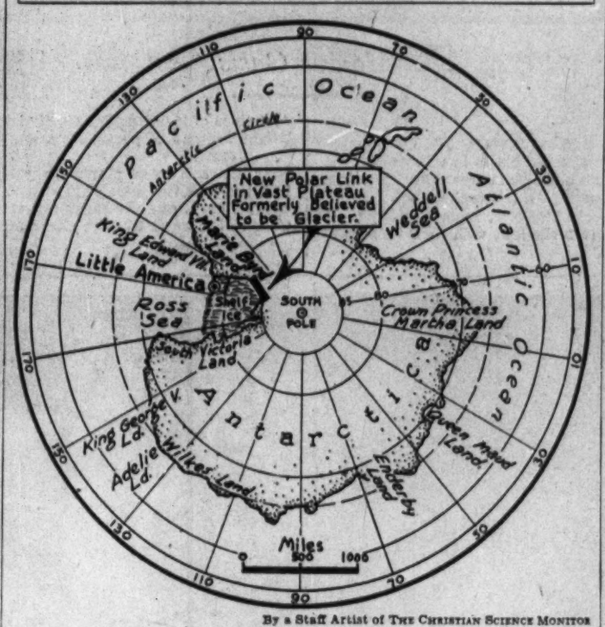
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Exhaustive trials here are said to have established the efficiency of Diesel engines for lifeboats. A six-cylinder, 85 horsepower engine running at 1600 revolutions per minute and weighing 2968 pounds has been on temporary duty at Weymouth and Falmouth, and has now been sent to another station permanently.

This engine is in a watertight compartment and on one occasion did an hour's run with the engine room flooded. The National Lifeboat Institution has now decided to install a pair of lightweight, high-speed Diesel engines in a new lifeboat which is to be built shortly.

Hitherto the motor lifeboats, of which there are now 24 in commission, have been driven by gasoline. The advance in design of high speed Diesel engines now makes possible the same horsepower from an engine only a little heavier, and with the added advantage of freedom from fire risk.

More Land in Antarctic



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Byrd-Men Report Glacier Is Really Plateau

Ice Pictured as Descending in Shelves or Terraces From South Polar Plateau to Marie Byrd Land Below.

Byrd Party Finds Elevated Plateau Encircling Pole

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Dec. 28 (Mackay Radio) (AP)—A definite indication that the vast elevated plateau encircling the south pole is connected with the recently discovered plateau of Marie Byrd Land, was contained in a brief radio message from the geological party in the field.

The party now is homeward bound from a penetration which carried it 117 nautical miles from the south pole.

Quin A. Blackburn, in charge of the group, informed Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd that a great stream of ice in the Queen Maud Range, heretofore mapped as a glacier, actually is a sub-plateau, and presumably provides a terraced descent for the ice creeping down from the south polar plateau on the lower heights of the Marie Byrd Land plateau.

In his brief radio contact, Mr. Blackburn said the Thorne Glacier, never before explored, is 120 miles long. That ranks it next in size to Beard Moore Glacier further to the west in the same range, and the longest in the world.

First Women Enter Oxford Union Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD—The Union Society, the last stronghold of masculinity in Oxford University, has let down its drawbridge, and the feet of the first women guests of its members have entered its hitherto exclusive precincts.

Women guests are to be allowed to have lunch or tea in the dining room of the union, which, incidentally, is not yet in existence. A writing room is to be transformed for the purpose at a cost of £1500. Meanwhile, other rooms are being used.

The union was formed in 1823, and up to now women have been admitted only to the galleries of its debating hall. On about half a dozen occasions, however, women speakers have been permitted to take part in the debates. The members are estimated to number 40,000 in all parts of the world.

Air Weather Post Planned in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A "National Aviation Meteorological Station" with programs to consist only of weather reports, weather forecasts and warnings for airmen, is to be erected by the Marconi Company on behalf of the Air Ministry at Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

This new station, operated by the Air Ministry, will transmit meteorological bulletins at regular intervals throughout the day for the information of aircraft and airdromes. It will have several times the power of the present Heston station which transmits aviation weather reports. While the station itself wil be established at Cranwell, to obtain the advantages of a central situation for a "national" weather report service, the actual announcing will be done from the meteorological office of the Air Ministry in London.

Religious Amity Of World Faiths Sought in Britain

National Council Formed to Arrange Congress at London in 1936

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Further evidence of the growing desire for understanding between the world's various religions and faiths was shown here recently when 18 famous British men and women, church leaders, writers and research scientists, joined together to form the British National Council of the World Fellowship of Faiths.

This council is to organize a second World Congress of Faiths, on the lines of the International Congress of the World Fellowship of Faiths which took place in the United States in 1933-34. The second congress is scheduled to be held in London in 1936.

Recognized leaders of all great religions and faiths of mankind, from Asia, Europe, Africa, America and Australasia, will be invited to the congress to meet and deepen the sense of fellowship between them.

Each will be asked what in his or her view should be the supreme ideal at which mankind should aim, and how the world can attain to that inner contentment of soul which is a peace more real than the mere absence of war.

And each will be asked to suggest a solution of the main world problem of freedom, and the way it is endangered by racial prejudices, intolerance, and hyper-nationalism.

At present the British National Council of the World Fellowship of Faiths is preparing for the summoning of this international congress.

Among those on the council are Sir Evelyn Wrench, president of the All People's Association; Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, noted biologist, and Lord Dunsany, well-known playwright.

Many other noted men and women have expressed their sympathy with the proposal to organize the congress. They number among them, Lady Astor, the Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury; Sir Norman Angell, the Rajah of Sarawak, and Prof. John Macmurray of the University of London.

Krupps Arms Firm Gets 'Modest Profit'

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

MESSRS. KRUPP, the famous armaments firm of Essen, for long also engaged in the manufacture of the implements of peace, reports a surplus for the last business year.

This is the first time for many years that such a thing has happened, and the "modest profit," as it is called—the amount not being stated—will be devoted not to dividends but partly to increase the general funds of the firms and partly for employees' benefits. Bonuses varying between 10 and 85 per cent of the monthly salary will be distributed to members of the staff, and workers will get a gratuity between 10 and 40 marks.

German-Americans Sail for Saar Vote

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The strains of the Wacht am Rhine floated out over the Hudson early today as the Deutschland slipped her moorings and made her way down the river, carrying 300 German-Americans back to their native land to vote in the Saar plebiscite.

Before boarding ship, the 300 marched around the huge pier behind a 30-piece band of the Steel Helmets, clad in the field gray of German army uniform.

At the head of the procession four flags were flown—the Stars and Stripes, the German national colors, the Nazi swastika and the Imperial ensign.

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IT'S HERE TODAY... *the* ELECTRIC HAND

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NOW ON DISPLAY

"WHAT is it?" Thousands have been asking that question. Now the answer is here . . . in the 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes. It's the ELECTRIC HAND! A better way to drive. A magically easy way. A *safer* way. A way so simple that you'll wonder why any other was ever used!

The ELECTRIC HAND is more than just a substitute for the gear shift lever, though it does away entirely with the old-style lever, and leaves the front compartment clear. It's *not* an "automatic shift." You shift gears just as you always did, *yet never take your hands from the wheel.*

This *exclusive* feature is available on all 1935 Hudson-built cars. On the New Hudson Six! On the Greater Hudson Eight! On the brilliant new Terraplanes that actually give you *Hudson performance in the lowest price field!*

What else is new in these 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes? You'll find them packed with surprises. Style surprises! Longer, lower bodies—beautifully proportioned balance—wind-streamed lamps and louvres—smarter hardware and trim.

Surprises in performance, too. More power from *less* gasoline—and *doubled* oil economy. More room, all around. Every 1935 Hudson or Terraplane sedan is a real 6-passenger car. A *big* surprise in the first *steel roof*, over a body and floor of steel. And smoother riding, with longer, gentler springs and improved oil-cushioned shock absorbers. See these new cars. Then look at the others. Let the best one win. The 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes are ready for you. Come in soon.

SEE THESE 1935 FEATURES!

★ *The First STEEL ROOF.* You ride with rugged steel all around you—even overhead—in these new Hudsons and Terraplanes. The first automobile bodies ever built ALL of steel.

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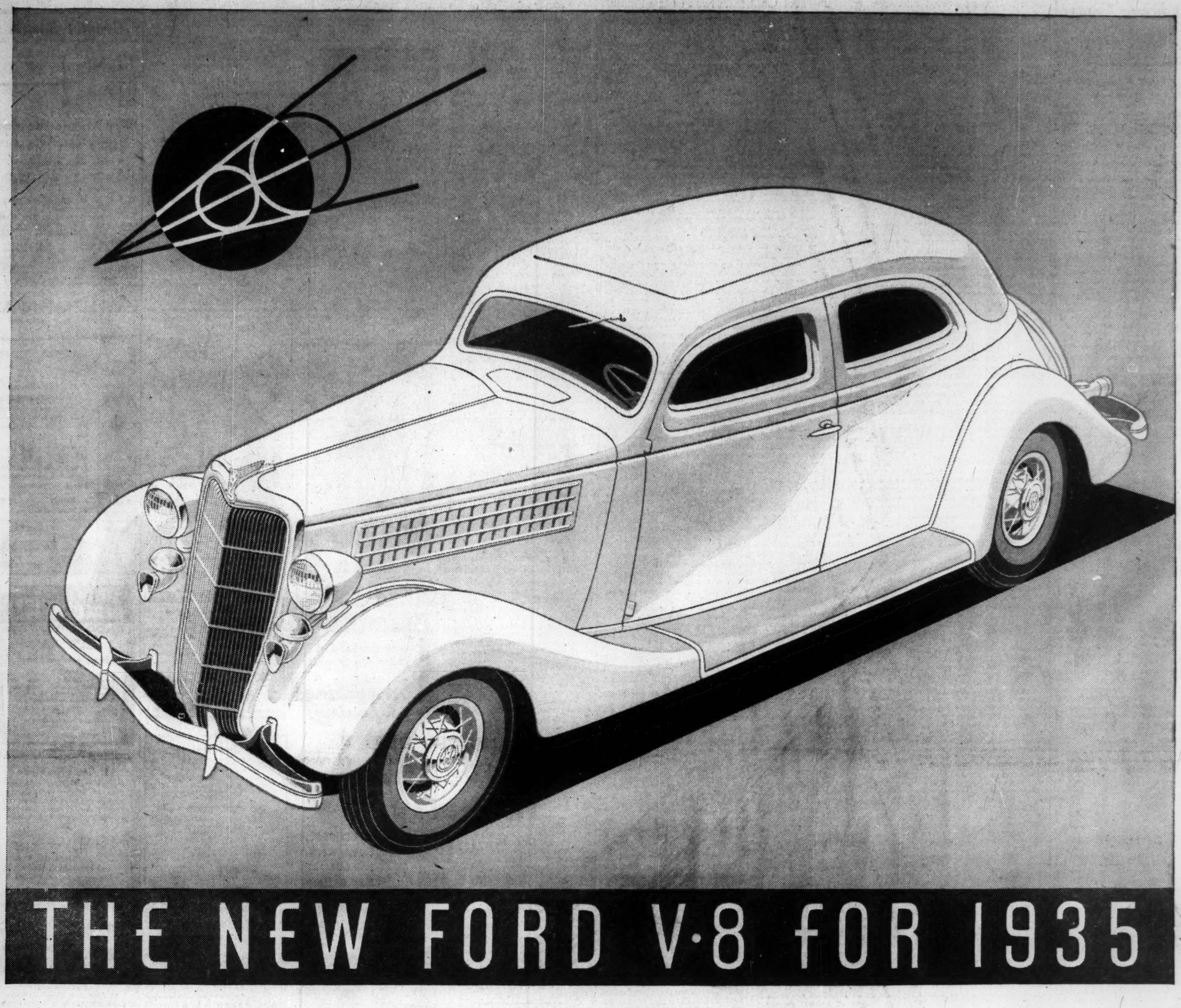

THE NEW FORD V-8 FOR 1935

INTRODUCED TOMORROW

A New Ford V-8 That Brings New Beauty, New Safety, and a New Kind of Riding Comfort Within Reach of Millions of People

The New Ford V-8 for 1935 is the biggest and roomiest Ford car ever built. It is a strikingly handsome car, with modern lines and new, luxurious appointments.

But most important of all it is especially designed to give you smooth, easy riding over all kinds of roads—"a front-seat ride for back-seat riders."

COMFORT TO MATCH MODERN PERFORMANCE OF V-8 ENGINE

This ease of riding is achieved by the use of three basic principles never before combined in a low-price car.

1. Correct distribution of car weight by moving engine and body forward eight and a half inches.

2. New location of seats by which the rear seat is moved forward, toward the center of the car—away from the rear axle and away from the bumps.

3. New spring suspension which permits the use of longer, more flexible springs and increases the springbase to 123 inches.

The result is Center-Poise—which not only gives you a new riding comfort but adds to the stability of the car and its ease of handling. You can take curves with greater safety.

There are many new features in the Ford V-8 for 1935 which make the car still easier to drive.

NEW BRAKES—NEW CLUTCH—EASIER STEERING

New brakes give more power for stopping quickly with far less foot pressure on the pedal. A new type of easy-pressure clutch employs centrifugal force to increase efficiency at higher speeds. New steering mechanism makes the car still easier to handle.

The New Ford V-8 for 1935 retains the V-8 engine which has demonstrated its dependability and economy in the service of more than a million owners. There are refinements—including crankcase ventilation, cast alloy steel crankshaft and copper-lead floating connecting-rod bearings—but no change in basic design. You buy premium performance when you buy this Ford V-8—full 85 horsepower and capable of 80 miles an hour.

Other 1935 Ford features are Safety Glass throughout in all body types at no extra cost. New welded all-steel bodies. New wider rear doors. (Front doors hinged forward.) New lower double-channel X-type frame. (Makes it easier to get in and out of the car.)

WIDER AND ROOMIER BODIES—LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS

Rich, modern body colors, including a new gun-metal finish of striking beauty on De Luxe body types. Luxurious new upholstery and appointments. New, wider pillowed seats and softer seat cushions. (Front seats are 4 to 5½ inches wider.) Clear-Vision Ventilation, with adjustable cowl ventilator and a windshield that opens. Combination fuel and oil gage and heat indicator on instrument board of De Luxe cars.

The spring leaves are tapered for quiet as well as flexibility. Larger tires have a new, wider tread, specially designed for safety and comfort. Bodies are insulated for quiet and temperature.

We invite you to see this New Ford V-8 at the showrooms of Ford dealers. You will want to ride in it—to drive it yourself. You will find it a new experience in motoring.

FORD V-8 PRICES ARE LOW

12 BODY TYPES—Coupe (5 windows), $495; Tudor Sedan, $510; Fordor Sedan, $575. DE LUXE—Roadster (with rumble seat), $550; Coupe (3 windows), $570; Coupe (5 windows), $560; Phaeton, $580; Tudor Sedan, $575; Cabriolet (with rumble seat), $625; Fordor Sedan, $635. TOURING SEDANS, with built-in trunk—Tudor Touring Sedan, $595; Fordor Touring Sedan, $655.

(F. O. B. Detroit. Standard accessory group including bumpers and spare tire extra. All body types have Safety Glass throughout, at no additional cost. Small down payment. Convenient, economical terms through the Universal Credit Company.)

ON DISPLAY TOMORROW AT SHOWROOMS OF FORD DEALERS

New Meteorology Guides Engineers In River Control

(Continued from Page 1)

of them had accumulated we had the mammalian nervous system, and that a number of sensations could in the same way be put together to form a mind.

"We believed that a number of cells could be brought together by a process of addition to form tissues and organs. This resulted in a sort of kindergarten idea of a living organism. Based, I suspect, upon the foundation of the five pecial senses.

"The unfortunate thing about it all is that we still find it easier to think in these terms than we do to think in more modern concepts because we were brought up with these old ideas. It will require a more than ordinary wrench with the past to free ourselves from these hampering traditions and to think, feel, and act as if they were no more."

Interview With Einstein

Will physicists be able to convert matter into energy for practical purposes? That is the question most members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science would like to hear Dr. Albert Einstein discuss, but from the nature of his notes his lecture will be strictly mathematical. Interviewed at the home of Nathaniel Spear, where he will spend the next few days, Dr. Einstein answered this question cheerily.

"I'm not a prophet, especially in science. But I feel absolutely sure, nearly sure, that it will not be possible. There is no means available to force the act of transmutation profitably. It takes a great deal of energy at present to squeeze out even a tiny bit from the atom. Those physicists interested in this research with giant electrostatic generators are struggling like hunters shooting birds in a dark country where there are few birds."

Keeps to His Texts

Seated before the cheerful fireplace, Dr. Einstein had little to say regarding any subject but relativity and the quantum theory. "Supposedly, these are very wide apart," he reflected, "yet they are not. There are indisputable elements of truth in both, but we haven't been able to unite them yet. I have devoted many years and have some hope for success, but nothing sure, only hope. The chance of finding results in the physical sciences is very small, but one must work hard and not despair."

"Has anything new developed in the mass energy relationship as put forth by you in 1903 and which you will discuss this afternoon," the interviewer asked.

"I don't really know," was the answer. "I'm not using classical mathematics. I only take the law of the conservation of energy and show the relationship between mass and energy without using the property of electrical magnetism."

Thinks While Sailing

Dr. Einstein is an expert sailor as well as mathematician, violinist, and pianist. He does much of his thinking, he disclosed, while sailing. Last summer he sailed a 22-foot sloop while vacationing at Watch Hill, R. I.

Astronomy is Dr. Einstein's greatest hope for physical proof regarding his purely mathematical statement of relativity and the curvature of the universe. "When the 200-inch telescope comes into play we will be able to go deeper into space. If we observe a slight curve in space now, who can say but what it is not a part of a straight line the length of which we can't realize, but if we can go further than we can surely say the universe has curvature."

Peary's Polar Discovery

Dr. William H. Hobbs, professor emeritus of geology, University of Michigan, brought forth scientific data which was accepted by convention members as conclusive proof that Admiral Peary was the true discoverer of the north pole. Dr. Hobbs brands as high exaggeration the tales recently brought forth by hostile critics to discredit Admiral Peary's narrative.

Admiral Peary's observations, submitted in 1909 to a distinguished committee of the National Geographic Society, established his position at the final camp as latitude 89 degrees 55' 23", and longitude 137 degrees west. Hence members of the convention computed that this camp was 4.6 miles from the pole.

"But this was not his closest approach," Dr. Hobbs related. "For on the morning of April 7 Peary traveled in the direction of the sun after taking his observations, for a distance of eight miles, passing within 1.6 miles of the pole."

Located Over Ocean

The north pole is located over the ocean. No rock piles or standards could be left there to prove Peary's claim to later explorers, but ocean soundings were taken through the ice. The only hope that they will be repeated lies in the Wilkins submarine expedition. For no explorer is likely to repeat the hazardous journey over sea ice.

Said Dr. W. S. Bruce, one of the great antarctic explorers, "I feel sure if Peary says he was at the pole, he was there. For more than 23 years he struggled toward this goal with fate intervening all this time to frustrate his best endeavors."

To illustrate Peary's scientific exactness, Dr. Hobbs showed that at the time of his observations Peary believed his chrometer had been losing two-tenths of a second daily, but actually it was gaining 2.2 seconds daily. As a consequence he observed the sun for noon observation 10 minutes before it was on the meridian.

Cause of Tree Dormancy

At botanical sections Dr. Paul Kramer of Duke University criticized as not altogether true the commonly held belief that trees shed their leaves and become dormant in the autumn because of cold weather. "Some species of trees would become dormant even though we had no cold weather, dormancy being caused by the short days of late summer and autumn rather than by the decreasing temperature," he said.

He backed up his assertion with research results from potted seedlings of white and green ash, beech, red gum, black locust, several oaks, poplars and pines. The trees given only a nine-hour day by covering them with black cloth from 5 p. m. to 8 a. m. made less growth and became dormant sooner than those receiving the normal length of day.

Trees given sufficient electric light each evening to make a total day length of 14½ hours made more growth and continued to grow longer than those receiving only the normal length of day. Thus it is seen that growth and the length of the growing season is largely controlled by the length of day. This factor affects both the time at which trees become dormant in the autumn and the time they resume growth in the spring.

Scientific "strip" farming was advocated by Dr. Simon Marcovitch, who experimented at the University of Tennessee with the planting of different crops in strips, rather than on the usual acreage plan. "Experimental evidence reveals," he said, "that this method of farming is a means of successfully combating the natural insect enemies of plants.

"Peas and cantaloupe, planted in strips among corn, cotton and other plants, were practically free of lice, while peas planted on the same date only 120 yards away were destroyed. Certain plants, because of their gummy surfaces, act as a trap for many plant parasites." He showed also that strip farming is valuable in control of soil erosion.

Back-to-School Way

That this method of insect control might be a better answer to the farmers' problem than large scale use of poisons was further attested by Dr. J. E. Eckert and H. E. Allinger at the University of California, who investigated the application of poisonous dusts by airplane.

The dusts were shown by chemical tests to have drifted for great distances and poisoned the flowers on which bees were working. Producers of live stock claim that their animals have been injured or killed by drifting poisons. The use of dust poisons is believed responsible for the reduction by 1,000,000 colonies in the total amount of honeybees on farms in the United States.

Laying aside retorts and spectroscopes, rubber gloves and laboratory aprons, the 5000 natural scientists will have six days of concentrated "back-to-school" work, each member sharing his discoveries of the past year with the others and endeavoring to fit his individual work into a composite picture of the whole advance of science in its battle for greater knowledge.

These are the men who uncover the secrets of physical power, put higher standards of living within reach, and occasionaly make discoveries which enlighten the periods of the Middle Ages or mark the beginning of machine and electrical eras. The speed with which these unfoldments arrive passes the ability of any one person to record them. History can but glaze the surface and report those which men have put to immediate use.

Galileo's Contributions

There are many so-called "pure science" discoveries for which no present use is known. Galileo with his first "spectacle glass" telescope was one whose work fell in this category. He told the world there was a difference between the stars and the planets, drew analogies between the earth and its moon, noted that Jupiter had four satellites. He little dreamed the twentieth century would see men conscious of the fact that all stars are giant suns far off in space, or that they would be able to compute their size and distance from the earth, and even plot the possibility of interplanetary exploration.

Leonardo da Vinci when he first put forth the theory that fossils were the remains of plants and animals living merely stated an interesting fact, not dreaming of a science of historical geology wherein the past ages of the earth would be laid open for men to read.

Nor did Watt, Ohm, Volta, Leiden, Franklin or Faraday foresee gigantic hydroelectric generators furnishing electric light and heat to millions of homes, power to tens of thousands of factories and workshops.

The contributions they made in the early history of electricity were talked over at conferences like this for several years, before Joseph Henry, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, discovered the electro-magnet, and established the basis used in the electric motor, the generator, the telegraph and electric transformer.

Open Fields of Work

Millions of workers connected with manufacturing and dispensing electrical equipment, owe their jobs to the ideas expressed through Joseph Henry and physicists who followed his leading.

Pittsburgh owes its reputation as the "Smoky City" and also its success as an industrial center to the application of natural science to nearby natural resources. It was the first manufacturing city of the union and its rapid development of transportation, discoveries of new resources, improved technical processes and the establishment of vast organizations, can be traced definitely to able and far-sighted research.

Steel is the largest industry in Pittsburgh. The glare of furnaces and the stamp of giant forges constitute the results of countless hours spent in research—often just weary toil—sometimes dynamic, thrilling adventure.

Getting Right Answers

The brawny thousands whose full dinner pails depend upon research workers getting right answers to their problems can hardly be expected to appreciate this. Scientists to them, as one roll turner expressed it today, "are just dreamers who spend their time in laboratories with cameras and microscopes, bottles and contraptions, expecting they can play with toy ovens on their work benches and then tell 'experienced' boss heaters how to run great furnaces."

Until about 100 years ago, international supremacy depended upon a nation having a great population, ample agricultural resources and forests. Ships constructed of English oak ruled the seas. Today, mineral wealth has risen to take its place among the prime requisites, and steel has become a symbol of power. Yet skyscrapers and a thousand other markets for steel owe their existence to the Kelly and Bessemer converter which made possible the manufacture of steel in large quantities. Without the work of these two men our vast continental conquest of the West by steam railway would possibly have been indefinitely delayed.

New Divisions of Industry

Throughout the communal life-history of science and industry one can point to thousands of small discoveries which have meant new divisions of industry, new factories and new work for the masses. Some, like the discoveries of fire, or iron and bronze, of tools, sulphur-rubber machines, the steam engine and electricity, revolutionized society.

One of the natural products of successful utilization of science to Pittsburgh industry is the Mellon Institute, host to the association's convention. In its new building, one entire floor is used to house the association exhibits of the progress of science. There are the results of many so-called "pure science" investigations, at present merely interesting facts or thoughts which have as yet no practical use.

There are also exhibits here that doubtless reveal to those attending this congress, beginnings along lines of momentous importance to the future, perhaps even a scientific answer in the form of a new industry, to the science-made problem of machines taking the place of men in employment.

Cooking With Solar Heat

One of the most interesting of exhibits to the crowd which packed the Mellon Hall was the solar heat collector of Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of Smithsonian Institution, who has harnessed the sun to a mirrored trough which heats an oil bath to furnish oven temperature for a solar cooker.

The pioneering spirit of science as it has shown itself in the aluminum industry is the theme behind the Aluminum Company of America's exhibit stressing the work of Oersted, Deville and Hall, now being accomplished in their laboratories. Intricate and shiny new microscopes, telescopes, spectroscopes and other optical instruments reveal the effort made by several optical firms to give research men the finest tools for their work possible.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology physicist, is showing his apparatus used in producing artificial radioactivity, presenting the results of recent work. He is also exhibiting new equipment designed for studying cosmic rays.

In Transition Period

Dr. F. G. Brickwedde, National Bureau of Standards expert, shows the apparatus used for investigations on deuterium and its compounds. This apparatus and the results of their use have been gathered from the laboratories that have been the principal contributors in this field of investigation.

Eastman Kodak Company is featuring an exhibit showing how the 16 mm. motion picture camera developed from a laboratory idea into a marketable product.

Prof. Charles Schuchert, eminent geologist and recent winner of the Mary Clark Thompson Medal, predicts, "We are living in the transition period in the age of science, and if humanity continues to apply what science provides, the day will come when no one will need to work more than the decreed 30 hours a week." No one, that is, except the research workers who toil away at their 'scopes and test tubes because they would rather dig into the depths of uncharted knowledge than anything else.

New Commitments Imperative in East

Japan, United States and Great Britain Must Choose Between New Political Understanding, Anglo-American Entente or Probable Armaments Race; Naval Concessions Seen as By-Product of Larger Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

mind will call for a decision by war, or whether this conflict is to be candidly faced with intelligence and good will in order that peace, and with peace, progress and prosperity, may come to the Pacific.

First-hand contact with the people and first-hand study of the policies of Japan strengthen my conviction that there need be no insuperable conflict of interest between Japan and the United States. Such a conflict as there is looms insuperable largely because it is inflated by jingoism and fear in both countries.

Division Exaggerated

There is in point of fact no more inherent validity for division between Japan and the United States than there is between Italy and Ecuador. Economic fighting is fancied these days in the literature of the imperialists, but notwithstanding the wide extension of Japanese foreign trade, the facts are that the trade of Japan and the United States is predominantly complementary. Each is one of the other's principal and most profitable customers, and the countries are separated by an expanse of 5000 miles of Pacific Ocean over which neither could make effective attack upon the other's territory if it tried.

Let us frankly recognize that the only purpose and policy which the American Government has in the Far East is the preservation of the Open Door, the preservation of equality of commercial opportunity on Far Eastern soil. That purpose is not sentimental, is not missionary-inspired, is not especially altruistic.

Until the United States subscribes to Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant (the sanctions clause) or to its equivalent; until the United States determines and gives notice that it is prepared to defend the peace structure of the world against violation—then the only policy which the American Government has in the Far East is the defense of the Open Door and the integrity of China so far as it affects the Open Door.

I find no evidence that the United States is pursuing any other policy or intends to pursue any other policy.

Identical Interests

The interests of Great Britain in the Far East are, it appeared to me, identical with those of the United States. The reasons which persuaded Great Britain to abandon its bilateral military alliance with Japan in 1922 are as valid today as they were 12 years ago. Through circumstances London would not be able to control, Britain does not want, as a military partner to Japan, to be drawn into an absurd, dangerous and pointless conflict with the United States. Nor does the United States want to be drawn into an absurd, dangerous and pointless conflict with Japan.

The decision of no two nations can provide security against such a conflict. It must be a decision of the three nations, all directly and vitally concerned, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

The United States has no purpose to pursue in China, it has no advantage it wishes to gain in China, at the expense of Japan. The same, I am convinced, is equally true of Great Britain. America and Britain desire only a peaceful China, a more prosperous China, a responsible China. Such an objective cannot be inimical to Japan. Such an objective is essential to Japan if it is to regain and increase its indispensable and legitimate markets in China, if it is to be sure that, once gained, the conditions on which they rest will be preserved.

Distorted Claims

It is obvious that the interests of the United States, Great Britain and Japan over China are not in conflict, they are in common. The conflict is over claims which are either fictitious or distorted. There remains a basis of agreement on which American, British and Japanese policy can be united in the Far East—united in their defense of their mutual rights and in deference to their respective rights.

I do not argue for an alliance; I argue for a unity of purpose which is in the obvious and urgent interests of the peace of the Far East and which is the intelligent and needed servant of Japan, Britain and America. I do not argue for unity against China; I argue for unity with China which will help China to recover itself and its position of dignity and independence.

Some compromise on all sides must be the principal ingredient of such an understanding. For Japan, there must be recognition that its natural dominance in the Far East—just as America's and Britain's natural dominance in their near-by waters—cannot be asserted without respect for the rights of other strong and interested powers. For the United States and Great Britain, agreed naval concessions could well be extended to Japan. For the United States and Great Britain there must be a willingness to rebuild the structure of intelligent co-operation which existed before 1931. For Japan there must be a willingness to help rebuild this structure with commitments which Tokyo will interpret before it agrees to them and which will represent fully the intentions of the Japanese people.

Basis of Agreement

It is easy to argue against such an undertaking. It is easy to plead the case of disillusionment. It is easy to assert that treaties are not and never have been immune from violation. The undertaking here advanced is admittedly not a certain guarantee of peace in the Pacific; it is not a perfect protection to the common objectives of the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Such certainty of peace will not be achieved by human instruments solely. But a renewed agreement in the Far East is, I am convinced, worthy of the most patient and positive effort, is promising of success and is vastly more sensible and practicable than the alternatives.

The alternatives are:

1. A race in the construction of naval armaments between the United States, Great Britain and Japan which will be costly, purposeless and menacing—at no time productive of the objectives essential to the best interests of any of the three nations concerned.

2. A possible and, I would say, a highly commendable unity between England and America in the common defense of their common interests in the Far East. The first alternative is clearly undesirable for all three countries. The second alternative—desirable only if forced upon America and Britain, would not be wished by Japan.

Neither alternative is necessary.

Newspapers Face Expert Criticism Of 'Writing Down'

Public More Liberal Than Press, Olson Tells Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—American newspapers are in many cases losing the confidence of their readers because they have "written down" to them, a leading jornalistic educator declared here today.

This charge and a challenge to the press to rise to new demands put upon it by readers who are eager to get a better understanding of the current social changes, was made by Prof. Kenneth E. Olson, president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, at its convention here. The conference is bringing together teachers of journalism, active newspaper men and political scientists for a concerted study of current problems.

Want Questions Answered

"Today there is a growing doubt among the great mass of our citizens whether the press is any longer a champion of their rights," Professor Olson said. "There is a growing dissatisfaction with an agency that tries to lull them with comic strips, serial stories, movie gossip and advice to the lovelorn, while they are desperately groping for the answers to these bewildering new social and economic questions that have come upon them.

"There is a growing suspicion of the inadequacy of this social instrumentality which should be providing its readers with a dependable and understandable picture of this changing world in which they are living."

Less Liberal Than Readers

American newspapers in general today tend to be "mouthpieces of conservative wealth," and far less liberal than the majority of their readers, Professor Olson declared.

"In these days of rapid change and governmental experiment, it is perhaps well that we have had this voice of conservatism to check our headlong strides toward new social experiments," he continued, "but there is danger that the press may lag too far behind in recognizing the social changes that have taken place."

The overwhelming victory of the New Deal in the November election was perhaps the most wholesale repudiation of the advice of the conservative press that has been seen in the history of American journalism, Professor Olson commented. The people simply decided that what the press recommended was not what they wanted.

American newspapers are capable of meeting the new demands made upon them for intelligent interpretation, Professor Olson argued, but if they do not, more news weeklies will appear as their competitors.

Federal Use of Press

If some newspapers have failed to interpret the New Deal, as Professor Olson charged, the Government has availed itself of the services of trained newspaper men to do a little interpreting of its own. How effectively it has used journalists to explain its policies was told in another presidential address, that of Prof. C. E. Rogers, who heads the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. This organization holds its sessions jointly with the journalism teachers.

In the AAA, where Professor Rogers has acted as consultant, a press service has helped to get compliance without penalties, he said.

An information service that does this should not be condemned as propaganda, in his opinion. Rather it should be regarded as education.

Looking over the schools of journalism, educators reported rising standards. While still insisting on practical newspaper experience as a requirement for faculty members, journalism schools are demanding more and more advanced graduate work of their instructors, said Prof. Ralph D. Casey of the University of Minnesota.

Government Reverts To Executive Control, Dean Pound Declares

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, told the Chicago Bar Association at a luncheon yesterday that American Government with the executive branch in control is comparable to that of seventeenth-century England.

He said that the distribution of powers in the United States today is just about that prevailing in Britain before the revolution of 1688, in which James II was chased to France and supreme power was shifted from King to Parliament.

"Looked on historically, an American executive is a Tudor or Stuart King," Dean Pound declared. "As a Tudor or Stuart King ruled with Parliament if he could and in spite of Parliament if he must, so an American President or Governor rules with Congress or a Legislature if he can, but in spite of them if he must.

"The three departments of our Government, executive, legislative and judicial, have been and are coordinate and co-equal, but in actual practice of the Government someone has always taken the lead." After the American Revolution, Dean Pound said, the legislative branch led in power. After the Civil War leadership passed to the judiciary. But in the present century, he said, the leadership has just as definitely shifted to the executive.

School Marks Displaced By 'Satisfactory' or Not

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — Educators, parents and children are interested in the new system of grading recently adopted by schools of Tuscaloosa County. Students will no longer be given A's, B's, C's, etc. Their work will be classified only as satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

Those who favor the system claim that it compares the pupil only with himself, and not with his classmates Formerly it was easier for the brighter students to make high grades, while those who were less fortunate were forced to study long hours in order to pass.

Providence Considering City-Owned Power Plant

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28 (AP)—Both branches of the Providence city council have approved a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Aid to investigate the advisability of the city owning and operating a power plant.

Alderman Donald O. Burke, sponsor of the measure, said the city, by manufacturing its own power, could operate the municipal incinerator at a profit and light the streets at a lowered cost.

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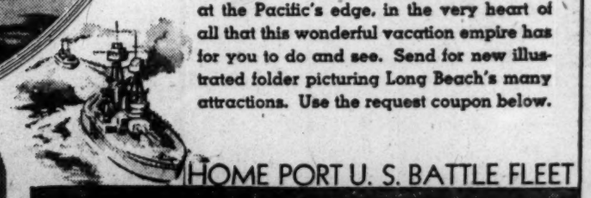

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Stock Market Again Has a Good Forward Price Movement •

Commodity and Money Markets

Further Upturn In Moderately Active Market

All Groups Share in an Advance—Utilities Do Better

By Forrest Price

And up they went again.

Broadening tendencies and moderately active trading characterized today's stock market.

Total transfers amounted to about 1,250,000 shares.

About every group of securities, including the much-depressed utilities, participated in a fairly good price upturn.

There seemed to be more gains of 2 points and over than has been witnessed in a long time, while numerous advances of a point or so were recorded.

Outstanding in the upswing were the merchandising issues, the farm implement shares and the specialties.

Case had a rise of more than 2 points. Deere gained almost as much. Oliver Farm prior preferred advanced 3.

Consolidated Gas preferred again showed a disposition to move forward despite all circumstances. It rose more than 3 points.

American Can and Endicott Johnson each had a gain of more than 3 points.

Gainers of 2 points and more included Budd Manufacturing preferred, Cuban-American Sugar preferred, Corn Products, Commercial Investment Trust, Southern Railway preferred, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Steel preferred, Wilson preferred, Libby, Owens, McCrory Stores preferred, McKeesport Tin Plate, American Locomotive, Collins & Aikman and Spiegel-May-Stern, the last named at a new high.

A handful of new highs appeared as prices rose.

Improvement was shown by most bonds, particularly those of the low-price category. There were a few scattered soft spots. The U. S. Governments were a shade better. Foreigners were mixed.

There were sharp upturns in the grain market. May wheat went above $1.a bushel. Corn was strong. Hog prices had a good rise. Cotton ruled firm.

Evidences of the stability of the stock market are seen in the resistance prices have shown to bear pressure. And this in face of the fact that the market has had a good advance until yields on most good stocks have dwindled to rather small proportions.

And another thing is the early convening of Congress and all that that means to sensitive business. Notwithstanding fears have been expressed that the Administration is leaning toward paternalism, particularly with regard to the utility companies, and that Congress may endeavor to put through restrictive legislation of one kind and another, the market has held its head up remarkably well.

Traders and investors evidently are building on the future. Long-term probabilities rather than immediate conditions attract their interest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Moderately optimistic sentiment dominated the stock market today, and prices generally displayed firmer tendencies.

Although there was considerable year-end tax selling for cash—transactions for regular delivery having ended yesterday—this was absorbed without any disturbance, and usually at higher levels.

Despite the improved market picture, however, the activity dwindled appreciably under that of the previous session.

Shares of U. S. Smelting and Wilson & Co. preferred got up more than 2 points each.

Standard Issues Up

Others, up fractionally to a point or more, included U. S. Steel, Armour & Co., American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, Spiegel-May-Stern, Celanese, Industrial Rayon, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Westinghouse, Case, American Can, Goodyear, Standard Oils of California and New Jersey, du Pont, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Deere, Cerro de Pasco and American Rolling Mill.

There was a little friendlier feeling toward the utilities, but most of these did not come back very far. The motors were in some demand as bright predictions appeared of expanding business in the new year.

Low-Priced Bonds Gain

Moderate gains occurred in the early bond market trading today in various of the low-priced rail and utility issues. Other departments of the loans list showed narrow changes and dealings were light.

Some of the U. S. Treasury securities reached levels a shade better than yesterday's finals. The 3¼s of 1944-46 edged up 4-32ds of a point to 102.27; the 4¼-3¼s to 102.31, up 2-32ds, and the 4s to 108.24, up 2-32ds. Home Owners Loan Corporation 2½s sold at 96.22, up 2-32ds, and the 3s at 99.23, up 2-32ds.

There were transactions in Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950 at 22, up ⅜; American & Foreign Power 5s at 55¼, up ¾; Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 53½, up ¾; St. Paul 5s at 21⅜, up ⅞; International Telephone 5s at 63⅜, up ¾; Nickel Plate 4½s at 60¼, up ½ and Postal Telegraph 5s at 42½, up 2.

Higher priced loans recording a little improvement included Chile Copper 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s Northern Pacific 4s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Small offerings caused a ½-point loss in Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s and slightly smaller declines in Detroit Edison 4½s, American Smelting 5s, National Dairy Products 5½s, Union Pacific 4s and Shell Union Oil 5s.

In the foreign division prices showed a small and rather mixed swing. Some loans of Brazil, Canada and Japan were a shade higher.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.28	Last Dec.27
11⅛	8		Adams Express	2200	7	6⅝	6⅞	6½
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	100	32½	32½	32½	32
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
7⅜	3½		Advance Rumely	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7	7	7	7
113	91⅜	*3½	Air Reduction	600	112⅝	112	112⅝	111
3⅜	1⅜		Airway Elec App	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1900	19⅝	18½	19¼	18⅝
8½	1⅛		Alleghany Corp (h)	2900	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
16⅛	4⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	600	5½	4⅞	5⅛	4½
14⅜	3½		Allegh pf xw (h)	100	4½	4½	4½	3⅞
14⅜	4		Allegh pf ww XL(h)	100	4¾	4¾	4¼	4
160⅝	113⅛	6	Allied Chem	1400	133½	130	133⅛	131
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	400	16½	15⅜	16½	15⅝
20½	11½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	400	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18⅝
7⅞	2½		Amal Leather	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
55⅜	39	2	Amerada	500	51½	49	51½	48¼
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	46½	46½	46½	45
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	1900	14½	13½	14½	13¼
13½	8½		Am Crystal Sug	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6⅝
72¾	46½		AmCrys Sug pf	40	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅜
38	19⅛	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27¼
113⅞	90¼	4f	Am Can	2800	114	110½	114	109¾
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	300	181¼	150	181¼	149¼
33⅜	12		Am Car & Fdry	1400	17½	15⅞	16⅞	15⅜
56½	32		Am Car & F pf	700	39½	39	39½	37⅝
12¼	4½		Am Chain	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
70⅝	46¼	3f	Am Chicle	400	65⅝	64½	65⅝	63⅜
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	2500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
13¾	4⅛		Am & For Pow	3800	4¼	4	4¼	4
62½	20⅜		Am Com Alcohol	2500	31⅞	30½	31⅞	29¾
20	11⅜		Am & For Pow pf	700	17¼	16	17	16⅛
17½	6½		Am & For Pw 2pf	600	6½	6½	6½	6½
28	77		Am &2For Pow 6	600	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	300	12½	11	11½	11⅛
42¼	17¾		Am Hide & L pf	1300	25	24⅜	24⅜	24
10	3¾		Am Ice	2900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
11	4¾		Am International	700	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5¾
1⅛	⅜		Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	3¼		Am La Fr pf	600	4	4	4	3⅞
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	1200	18	16⅜	18	15¾
74⅜	35½		Am Loco pf	200	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	7	7	7	6¾
27⅜	12⅜		Am Metal	2300	13¾	13⅛	13¼	11⅝
24⅜	21	1½	Am Power & Lt	4200	4¼	3	3⅜	3⅛
26¼	9½	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	900	11½	11⅛	11½	10⅞
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	12½	12¼	12½	12⅛
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	5800	15½	15⅛	15½	15¼
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	7500	23½	22½	23⅜	22½
65½	36	4	Am Safety Razor	200	65¾	65⅛	65⅝	65
2⅜	2⅛		Am Seating	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛
3⅜	⅞		Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	19⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	22½	22½	22½	22
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	6500	38⅞	37	38⅝	37⅜
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123	123	123	122⅜
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	1800	18⅞	16⅛	16⅞	15⅜
44¾	37	2f	Am Stores	200	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	42
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	65	64½	65	62¼
129⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	125¾	125⅜	125¾	125⅜
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	9300	103⅞	102½	103⅜	101⅞
13	3		Am Type Fdrs (h)	200	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
28⅜	7¾		Am Typ F pf (h)	20000	13¾	13	13¾	12⅝
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	5200	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	14
80	54	.8	Am Wat1pf	200	60	60	60	58½
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	1200	9¼	8⅜	9¼	8¾
83⅜	36		Am Woolen pf	1800	46⅞	45	46⅜	45⅜
4¼	1		Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1	1	1	1
50⅝	36½		Am Zinc L & S pf	100	37	37	37	
17⅜	10		Anaconda Cop	8500	11½	10⅜	11⅜	10⅝
17⅞	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	17	17	17	
39⅛	26¼	1f	Archer Daniels	300	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛
103	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	100	100	100	
8¾	3½		Armour Ill	8500	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
71¼	46¼	.6	Armour Ill pf	1800	67	64	67	64
8⅜	3		Arnold Constable	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	1600	12½	11⅜	12½	12
69	46		Asso Dry G 1pf	300	89	88¼	88¼	87¼
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	600	54½	53	54¼	52⅞
90	70⅛	3 *	Atchison pf	200	84¼	84	84¼	86⅜
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	900	36⅞	35½	36⅝	35
16	5		Atl Gulf & WI	100	6	6	6	6
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	2700	25⅜	24⅜	25¼	25½
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	600	39	38¾	39	39⅝
16¼	5½		Atlas Tack	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
37⅜	16½		Auburn Auto	1200	25½	24¼	25½	24
16⅝	7		Austin Nichols	400	14¼	14	14¼	13¾
65	30½	5	Austin Nichol A	20	63½	63½	63½	61¼
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	4500	5¾	5¼	5½	5¼

—B—

16	4½		Baldwin Loco	4400	5½	5½	5⅝	5¼
64⅜	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	200	23	22⅜	22⅞	21¾
34½	13⅜		Balt & Ohio	5800	13¾	13	13⅜	12¾
37⅜	15½		Balt & Ohio pf	1200	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅜
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	50	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
38⅛	16½		Barker Bros pf	40	34½	34½	34½	35
10	5⅝		Barnsdall A	2200	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	400	17	16½	17	16⅜
101	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	101	100	100	100
15⅛	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12¼	11¼	12¼	11¼
8⅝	3¾		Bendix Aviation	1500	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞
19⅜	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16⅛
40	26	1½	Best & Co	900	36¼	36	36	35⅜
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	4500	32	30⅝	31¾	30½
82	54⅞		Beth Steel pf	400	69⅜	67¾	69⅜	67½
40	19¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	200	22⅞	22	22⅞	22½
16¼	6		Blaw Knox	400	11⅜	10	11	10
11¼	6¾		Boeing Aviation	1300	10¼	9⅜	10	9¾
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	59	57¼	59	56¾
93¼	76	4f	Bon Ami A	20	93	92½	93	93
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	3200	23¼	22⅜	23¼	23
30⅜	16¼	1f	Borg Warner	2200	30¼	29¼	30	29
2	⅝		Bruny A pf (h)	100	1	1	1	1
27¾	12	1f	Briggs Mfg	7200	27¾	26¾	27¾	26⅜
27½	14	2	Briggs & Strat	200	25	24	25	23⅞
44¾	28¼	1½b	Brooklyn Man T	1200	41½	41	41½	41
8¾	3½		Brooklyn Queens	100	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜
40½	16	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	43½	42	43½	42
10⅞	4		Brunswick Balke	400	5	4⅞	5	4¾
9⅜	3½		Bucyrus Erie	1300	5	4	4⅜	3⅞
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	800	9¾	8¾	9⅜	8½
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	62	62	62	61½
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	1400	5	4⅝	5	4¾
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	200	32	31	31½	30
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	800	3½	3	3⅛	2¾
46¾	27	2f	Bullard	1600

Commerce and Finance

November and 11 Months' Foreign Trade Value Ahead of 1933

Business and Industry

Foreign Commerce In 11 Months Well Above 1933 Period

November Exports Under October but Imports Gain Substantially

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—This country's foreign trade in November struck higher levels than a year ago, though the Commerce Department reported a sharp drop from October's export figures.

For the first 11 months of the year, exports were valued at $1,962,731,000, and imports at $1,522,807,000. Both were above corresponding figures for the like period of 1933, when exports reached $1,482,355,000 and imports $1,316,041,000.

Exports of merchandise in November were reported at $194,901,000 and imports at $150,919,000.

October's shipments abroad had totaled $206,492,000 while the imports came to $129,635,000. Exports in November 1933 were $184,256,000 and imports were $128,541,000.

Exports of gold during November were $310,000 as compared with $2,957,000 in November, 1933. Imports were $121,199,000 compared with $2,174,000 last year.

Silver exports in November totaled $1,698,000 compared with $464,000 in November, 1933, and imports were $15,011,000 compared with $4,083,000 last year.

For the first 11 months of the year gold exports totaled $52,619,000 compared with $355,837,000 in 1933; and imports were $1,094,421,000 compared with $191,510,000.

Exports of silver during the 11 months totaled $15,558,000 compared with $18,451,000 in 1933; and imports were $94,014,000 compared with $55,248,000.

Argentine Exports Exceed Last Year

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 22 (By UP)—Both the tonnage and value of Argentine exports exceeded the figures for the full 12 months of 1933 during the first 11 months of 1934, according to the latest trade figures compiled by the Government.

Exports up to Nov. 30 totaled 14,156,116 tons against 13,766,607 tons for all of 1933. The value was estimated at 1,318,000,000 pesos ($436,522,000) for the 11 months against 1,120,000,000 pesos ($370,944,000) for the whole of 1933.

Substantial increases in wheat and corn exports largely account for the improvement. All major divisions of export, except dairy products, showed higher values.

November exports alone were 1,123,830 tons, a marked rise over November, 1933. Value of wool exports jumped by 32,000,000 pesos ($10,600,000) during the 11 months, or 50 per cent while meat exports increased 19,100,000 pesos ($6,326,000, or 11.6 per cent.

Decrease in Loans To Brokers and Dealers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by reporting member banks of New York city amounted to $626,000,000 during the week ended Dec. 26, representing a decrease of $32,000,000.

The loans for the week ended Dec. 27, 1933, were $671,000,000.

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THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 183

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1935, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1935.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, December 27, 1934.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 76

A quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending December 31, 1934, equal to 1½% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 15, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1934. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

Money Circulation Jumps $41,000,000 In Christmas Week

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Demand for holiday money boosted circulation during the week ended December 26, the total outstanding reaching $5,628,000,000, a rise of $41,000,000 for the week.

This was revealed in the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Banks, which indicated also that Christmas spending was at least $91,000,000 greater than last year on the basis of the same comparison.

The statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended December 26, as reported by the Federal Reserve Banks, was $2,493,000,000, an increase of $22,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $205,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

"On Dec. 26 total Reserve Bank credit amounted to $2,470,000,000, a decrease of $7,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with a decrease of $40,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and an increase of $30,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by increases of $41,000,000 in money in circulation, $18,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $4,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

"There were practically no changes in the system's holdings of bills discounted, bills bought in open market, and United States Government securities. Holdings of industrial advances increased $2,000,000."

Uniform Interest Rates Necessary, Says Vandenberg

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Control and uniformity of interest rates on insured deposits was said by Senator Vandenberg (R—Mich.) to be "absolutely vital" to the integrity of the bank deposit guaranty system.

His reply to statements by Senator Glass (D—Va.) was issued as Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, said the corporation's action in slashing maximum interest charges was founded on "implied authority" in the law to prevent discrimination between banks belonging to the corporation.

Senator Glass had said there was "no authorization of law" for the corporation to cut the maximum rate from 3 to 2½ per cent on insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.

Senator Vandenberg, who was prominent in framing the deposit insurance law, said the Virginia Senator was challenging only the authority of the insurance corporation to order uniformity and was not challenging the necessity for uniform rights.

Mr. Vandenberg said the Glass contention deserved respectful consideration. If the existing language of the law does not suffice, the Michigan Senator said it should be "immediately and adequately amended by Congress next week."

Arthur Guy Takes Up Cudgels for Bankers

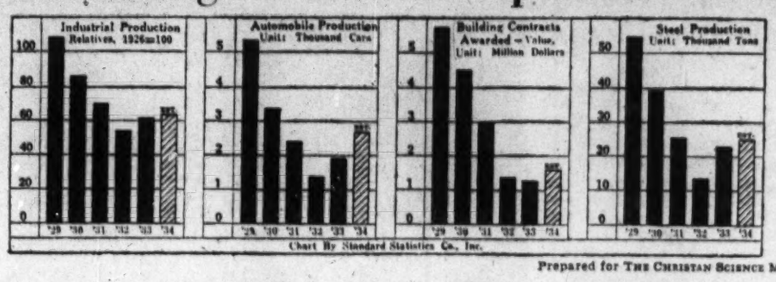
Declaring that it was time the bankers "stop taking it on the chin," Arthur Guy, retiring Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts, took up the cudgels for the banking fraternity at a testimonial dinner given him last night at the Copley-Plaza by the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League. He said that bankers had been anathematized by many people who did not know all the facts, and that he was now in a position where he "could begin to tell."

Mr. Guy lauded the efforts of those who organized the Central Co-operative Bank, which he termed one of the greatest contributions to banking in Massachusetts, instrumental in making the State's co-operative banks second to none in the country. Referring to the good being done by these institutions, he stated that 40 co-operative banks in the State were carrying $45,000,000 in arrears on their books, and not complaining.

Mr. Guy praised those associated with him in his work and said of his successor, Henry H. Pierce, that "there is no man in the Commonwealth more fitted to become commissioner."

Lawrence H. Marston of Malden, president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League and treasurer of the Malden Co-operative Bank, presided. At the guest table were legislators and officials of co-operative, savings and national banks and trust companies.

Three Leading Industries Compared With 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Industrial production as a whole and three of the leading components of the composite—automobiles, building, and steel—are compared on the accompanying chart for the last six years.

Germany Expects to Be Self-Sufficient In Producing Diesel Oil Substitute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — Germany is seeking a substitute for Diesel fuel oil and expects to become self-sufficient, according to a report from the Commerce Department.

The country's annual requirements of this item, it is pointed out, amount to approximately 435,000 tons, while present domestic production is only 60,000 tons and is derived chiefly from mineral oil from wells in the Province of Hanover and the State of Thuringia. However, in 1933 there was produced from hard-coal tar about 300,000 tons of oil similar in quality to the Diesel oil derived from petroleum.

As tar oil has not proved satisfactory for use in the present type of Diesel engine, the problem confronting the industry is to design an engine of the Diesel type which will run on fuel produced from hard-coal tar, it was stated.

It is reported, the consular report states, that a motor of this type recently tested with ordinary tar oil successfully withstood a test of 100 hours running at full speed. If tar oil can be used successfully for this type of Diesel engine, Germany will be freed from the necessity of buying any considerable quantity of Diesel oil abroad.

It is estimated, according to the report, that 90 per cent of all the heavy duty trucks in Germany are now equipped with Diesel engines.

The World's Business

Silver Fallacies

THE silver legislation of last June was based upon a number of fallacies which, by dint of silver-tongued oratory, passed for fact among the American people. The list is a long one. I will deal only with the two that have been recently exposed by the news. One was that silver output would be helped. Another was that the half billion people of silver-standard China would be elevated into prosperity.

The Silver Purchase Act of June 19 authorized a 25 per cent ratio for silver in the country's monetary reserves. It was passed at the behest of two extremely vocal forces. One was exerted by the currency reflationists. Their spokesmen in Congress regarded silver purchases as one way of putting back commodity prices in general. What to them was back of the slump in commodity prices, or the advance in the purchasing power of money, was a shortage of money. In their eyes the use of silver to fill out the alleged deficiency held no superior virtue over the use of paper. One reason for their preference for silver reflation was probably the prevailing hard money mindedness. This made silver a less unpopular vehicle for reflation.

The other force which helped to promote silver purchases came from the so-called silver bloc hailing from the western states where silver is produced. They were interested in the price of just one commodity, namely, silver itself. To them the Silver Purchase Act created another demand for this commodity, and, consequently, might be expected to raise its price. Such a rise, indeed, might also lead to the reopening of abandoned mines.

The combination of both forces was irresistible, not only in Congress but also to a more or less lukewarm Administration.

Experts at the time said that neither the entrance into the silver market of this new customer nor any consequential boosting of the silver price would be of little assistance to silver production. Silver is a peculiar commodity. Three quarters of it is an allied product with other metals, sometimes of gold, sometimes of tin or copper, but most often of lead and zinc. Unless there is a demand for these allied metals, the complex ore will not be mined for silver. In other words, a perfectly fantastic price would have to be offered in order to stimulate silver production alone. This has been proved by the figures. During a period when the price has been boosted from the lowest level in history of 24¼ cents in December, 1932, to over 50 cents today, world production has been as follows (in millions of ounces):

1932	163.7
1933	163
1934 (estimated)	170

There is not much encouragement here for the theory that silver production would be stimulated by higher silver prices.

The argument that high silver would help China was intended for the public ear. The silver producers wanted higher prices. But such an argument savored of a special interest plea. So the case was buttressed with altruism about China. The fact is, of course, that till the silverites became vocal, China had been shielded from world depression. A depression is marked by a fall of prices. In general the drop amounted to as much as 35 per cent. All countries which used gold as their standard of value were partners in this misfortune. But China was the only great country on the silver standard and silver was one of the declining commodities. In consequence, you could get fewer things for a given amount of silver inside China. In other words, Chinese prices rose. While prices in the West were falling 35 per cent, prices inside China were rising 23 per cent. Rising prices mean brisk business, and this was true in China all the time that the silver orators were talking about the evil effects of low silver on China.

Now, under the stimulus of silver legislation, the price of silver has gone up from 24¼ cents to over 50 cents an ounce. Consequently Chinese prices have gone down. At Shanghai all the advance of 23 per cent has been rubbed out, and prices are still falling. The result is that business is stagnant. But the blow to China has been double-barrelled—China, being a free market for silver, has been drawn upon to supply the new American silver requirements. When China loses silver, it loses its standard money. And, since any such contraction must in itself be deflationary, high silver and the drain on silver stocks have combined to create a crisis in China.

The first intimation of such a crisis came on Sept. 22. On that date the Chinese protested to Washington against the high silver policy. On Oct. 14 it took steps to shield its silver currency against the effects of high silver. Restrictions against the private export of metal were imposed. By this means the price of Chinese foreign exchange no longer remained in correspondence with silver. Chinese exchange depreciated as much as 20 per cent. Thus a double barrelled shot had a double barrelled retort. With the same stroke the Chinese (a) handicapped the downward drift of Chinese prices (which made foreign goods cheaper in Chinese money; (b) handicapped the flow of Chinese silver to Washington.

But the situation has not ceased to be "menacing," to use the word of the Chinese. Lately the bankers in China, both Chinese and foreign, have become panicky at the continued withdrawals of silver from Shanghai. Shanghai silver stocks have declined during the past six months from a high last June of about 424,000,000 ounces to the present total of about 249,000,000. Known exports have apparently been curtailed by the restrictive measures recently adopted, but the flow to the interior has increased heavily. It is impossible to ascertain the ultimate destination or purpose of the silver shipments to the interior, but they would appear to be intended partly for hoarding, partly for smuggling abroad. The Shanghai financial community fears that hoarding will increase and that a further large scale withdrawal of bank balances from Shanghai in the form of silver or demand for redemption of bank notes in silver may necessitate a suspension of specie payments. Aside from the official representations made by the Nanking Government, bankers and business men of Shanghai have cabled to the United States through various channels requesting that in order to help China the Treasury Department modify its silver purchasing policy. Some of those requests have hinted that continued drawing on China's silver supplies caused by the buying of the United States Treasury would impair Chinese-American relations and trade and would strengthen the influence of the Japanese.

The Treasury Department is merely carrying out the mandate of Congress, and the Chinese do not seem to understand that any announced modification of the silver buying program would get the Secretary of the Treasury into serious trouble. Actually, it would seem from the course of the London market that the Treasury has been quietly following an extremely moderate policy with regard to its purchases and has thereby prevented sharp fluctuations in the London market during the last few weeks. This is about the utmost that the Chinese can expect. But while pleasing for Chinese understanding for the Treasury, one cannot do the same for Congress. The plea to do something for silver for China's sake was thoroughly disingenuous. H. B. E.

Receipts of All Livestock Drop Off at Chicago

Prices Advance Sharply to New High Levels for the Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Owing to the holiday and adverse weather conditions, receipts of all classes of livestock fell sharply below trade requirements this week, and prices for all classes advanced to new high levels for the season, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Steers and hogs sold at the highest prices since September, and lambs sold higher than any time since June. Receipts were far below last week and the corresponding period a year earlier.

Fat steers advanced 50-75c, common and medium grades showing the most upturn, while strictly good and choice offerings ruled fully 50c higher. Shipper demand was fairly broad as during recent weeks, and local interests were good buyers, but the dressed trade has shown no advance comparable with the gain in live market.

Weighty steers made an extreme top of $10.85, and long yearlings reached $10.75, with bulk better grades all weights selling at $9.50-$10.50, lower grades $6-$8.50.

Cows advanced 25-50c, and bulls 25-40c, weighty sausage descriptions selling upward to $3.75. Vealers ruled $1-$2 higher, the practical top reaching $7.50 at the close.

Hogs advanced 60c to $1 during the week, lightweights up most, while light lights and pigs gained $1-$1.25, and packing sows sold 50c higher. Meager receipts and broad shipper demand combined to force values to the highest levels in three months.

The week's top reached $7.10 with closing peak at $7. Late bulk better grade weights above 240 pounds turned at $6.90-$7; 180-230 pounds, $6.50-$6.90; 150-170 pounds, $6-$6.50; slaughter pigs, $4.25-$5.25; good packing sows $6.15-$6.40.

Slaughter lambs ruled 75c to $1 or more higher than late last week, easing off somewhat at the close compared with the high time of the period. Shortage of numbers and improvement in the dressed trade were important factors in the abrupt price rise but supplies attracted by price gains undermined fat lamb values late.

Slaughter lambs reached $9.35 at the high time, the closing top $9.10, and bulk $9 downward. Yearlings reached $8.25. Slaughter ewes gained 25 cents to sell at $3 to $3.75. Feeding lambs advanced 25 to 50c, closing at $6 to $6.50.

Bank Survey Says There Is No Royal Road to Recovery

Informative Trade Analysis by First National of Boston

In its monthly New England letter, the First National Bank of Boston says in part:

"In the analysis of economic problems during such abnormal periods as the present, it is clarifying to begin with basic principles.

"The primary function of our economic system is to provide for the material needs of our people through the exchange of goods and services by means of a price system.

"The aggregate amount of goods produced and distributed represents the real national income. The share that each receives by and large is determined by one's economic contribution.

"The very maintenance and advancement of the capitalistic system is dependent upon a broad distribution of income in order that the output may be absorbed.

"Evidence shows that this has been done. During the three decades from 1899 to 1929 the output per wage earner nearly doubled, working hours were reduced by 20 per cent, while wage rates increased by 225 per cent.

Price Situation

"Up to recently emphasis has been placed by business interests, as well as by officials in Washington, upon the need for much higher prices. Our economic difficulties are not due to the low level of prices, but rather to the disparity among various groups.

"The other factor retarding business recovery is the fear engendered by proposed economic and financial policies, including multitudinous plans, many fantastic, which involve expenditures of billions of dollars, which would exceed the capacity of the country for generations to come and tend to jeapardize the federal credit.

"The measures which are so disturbing include manipulation of the currency, wholesale redistribution of wealth, pension and insurance schemes, soldiers' bonus, 30-hour law, noninterest-bearing bonds, issurance of greenbacks and silver legislation.

"Confused and uncertain, business has not the courage to make commitments on a large scale. This is reflected by the lack of demand for funds to finance business transactions and new projects.

"Much criticism has been directed at the banks for their conservative lending policies. The fact is, however, that the banks are more willing to lend than is business to borrow.

Capital Market Stagnant

"Not only is there a small demand for commercial loans, but the capital market is also stagnant, as is shown by the fact that the total new corporate securities issued for this year has been less than 10 per cent of what it was in 1929.

"In order to overcome the hesitancy of business, it is now proposed in some quarters that the Government step into the breach and prime the business pump by the spending of colossal amounts upon public works.

"Such a program would occasion further business retreat and the Federal Government could only siphon funds from banks and investors to be redistributed through its spending channels.

"Carried to its logical conclusion, such a course would definitely retard sound business recovery, seriously impair the federal credit and, if unchecked, inevitably pave the way for uncontrolled inflation.

"There is no royal road to recovery, and any departure from the tried and proved economic principles which have been the guides through the last 150 years invites disastrous consequences."

World Oil Output May Top 1929 Peak

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Dec. 28

WORLD production of crude petroleum will equal and possibly surpass the peak output of 1929 during 1934, according to survey by Henry L. Doherty & Co.

Of the 21 leading producing countries, says the report, the yield in all but eight will be higher than in any previous year while production of American fields will be surpassed only by the output of 1929.

World production for the year 1934 is estimated at 1,489,990,000 barrels compared with 1,416,867,000 last year. The production of related fuels, including gasoline and benzol, is estimated at 52,430,000 barrels compared with 50,261,000.

Referring to consumption, the report says that the use of petroleum, its products and related fuels will reach a new high for the last four years, which are those in which world statistics of consumption are available.

General Electric To Retire Special Stock on April 19

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Directors of the General Electric Company have voted to retire the company's special stock on April 19, 1935, at the call price of $11 a share. The board also decided to retire the 3½ per cent bonds of 1942 at 105 on next Aug. 1.

There are 4,292,964 shares of the special stock outstanding and retirement will draw upon the company's cash to the extent of more than $47,000,000. The par value of the bonds outstanding is about $2,047,000. Of the total issue of the latter more than 60 per cent is held by the General Electric pension trust.

On the announcement of the retirement plan the special stock dropped around half a point to a level just above the callable price of 11. The common stock was bullishly affected by the action, rising nearly a point on an active turnover.

Banking Movement Increases in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28 (UP)—The general banking movement in Mexico increased from 365,800,000 pesos ($102,400,000) to 373,400,000 pesos ($104,500,000) in the month ending Dec. 9.

Deposits increased from 220,000,000 pesos to 226,000,000 and loans of 4,700,000 pesos were made at an average interest rate of 7 per cent.

The Bank of Mexico began December with a metallic currency reserve of 113,610,972 pesos, including 51,489,150 pesos in Mexican currency, 33,497,414 pesos in gold money and bullion, 26,858,656 pesos silver bullion, and 1,765,751 pesos foreign currency.

Business to Seek Controlling Hand Over Own Affairs

U. S. Chamber Votes for Revised NRA and Less Federal Authority

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—American business aligned itself overwhelmingly today behind new legislation which would give it the controlling hand in the "partnership" between government and business envisaged by President Roosevelt when he established the NRA.

By a majority of well over two-thirds, the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce voted for proposed changes in the NRA drafted by a special committee of the Chamber and submitted to its membership for approval or disapproval.

As a result of the balloting announced this morning the Chamber is committed to press during the coming session of Congress for legislation which in essence would reduce government participation in the NRA to the power of approving or vetoing acts of business. The various trade associations or industries would be supreme masters of their own affairs, subject only to this single restraint.

Labor Opposition Strong

Sharp repercusssions in labor circles and a bitter fight in Congress are forecast by the labor sections of the proposed new law which would guarantee the right of employers to bargain collectively with any minority group of their employees and would likewise assert the full right of employees to choose their own representatives free of "coercion" from any source.

The insistence on minority representation lines business solidly against organized labor which is committed with equal unanimity within its ranks to major representation. Labor will also fight the ban on "coercion" because it believes such a clause would be used to prevent the unions from recruiting members in factories, mills and mines.

Briefly the recommendations approved by the Chamber membership call for repeal of the existing NIRA and substitution therefor of a new basis act for organization of American business and industry which would:

Give trades and industries the right to draft their own rules of fair competition, subject only to governmental approval or veto.

Limits codes to state industries.

Give trade associations the right to enforce provisions approved by a majority within the industry.

Guarantee minority representation in collective bargaining and protect employees from "coercion."

The President's Attitude

The program is in full conformity with that adopted by the joint conference of business and industry at White Sulpaur Springs which was submitted last week to President Roosevelt amid strong protests from the more extreme wing of Administration opinion.

Mr. Roosevelt has as yet given out no indication of his opinion but is expected to do so in his first message to Congress on Jan. 4. In the meantime it is predicted in some quarters that his reaction will be more favorable than that of "liberal" subordinates. His acceptance of "minority representation" is certainly a strong possibility in view of the fact that he himself established this for the automobile industry when he personally intervened to settle the threatened strike last spring.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Capital $300,000
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THERE are many ways in which Old Colony Trust Company may be able to help you. The very questions which may trouble you about your own property are perhaps the same that we are answering every day as Executor, Trustee or Agent.

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We should be glad to discuss with you, or your attorney, an economical means of transferring your property to your heirs.

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If you will read our publication, "WILLS AND TRUSTS," you will understand the benefits of letting Old Colony Trust Company serve you as Executor and Trustee. A copy will be sent to you promptly upon request.

★

United States Junior, Boys' and Girls' Tennis Championships—College Chess

National Collegiate A. A. For New Code of Athletic Ethics

Z. G. Clevenger of University of Indiana Presents Nine-Point Program in Recruiting and Subsidizing Which Is Accepted

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopted today a nine-point program which, it is hoped, will help solve the vexing problem of recruiting and subsidizing of athletes. The code was recomended by Z. G. Clevenger of the University of Indiana, who headed a committee appointed a year ago to study the matter and make a recommendation.

The program, which sets forth what is justifiable and what is unjustifiable in the recruiting and paying of athletes, was adopted by the convention after Prof. Herman Diederichs of Cornell University had asked that it be made a rule of the association and not merely a code. This was voted down.

Reporting to the convention today, Clevenger said the committee felt subsidizing and recruiting go hand in hand and involve "so many things and institutions, their ramifications so far-reaching, inside and out of institutions, that complete solution is a long way in the future. However, even in view of this, some improvement, from advancement toward a more wholesome and more sportsmanlike condition, can be obtained by defining what is proper and what is improper, and then by trying to cause all higher educational institutions to approximate this plane of equality, fairness and sportsmanship."

The code follows:

1. It is unjustifiable for a student to receive any subsidy of monetary value, either directly or indirectly, primarily for athletic services.

2. It is unjustifiable to employ prospective athletes before they matriculate in an institution or to make advance payment to prospective students for future services or to make any guarantee of payment which is not conditional upon the service being performed in advance of payment or to make any payment for services at a rate greater than the current rate for other students in the institutions.

3. It is unjustifiable to permit a boy to participate in intercollegiate contests who has ever received a loan, scholarship aid, remission of fees or employment primarily because he is an athlete through channels not open to nonathletes equally with athletes.

4. It is unjustifiable for members of athletic or physical education staffs to recruit athletes by initiating correspondence or conversation, or by arranging for interviews with boys who are prospective athletes.

5. It is unjustifiable to promise prospective athletes employment, loans, scholarships, or remission of fees except as may be secured by other students through the regular channels of the institution and those channels should be outside the athletic or physical departments.

6. It is unjustifiable for alumni groups, clubs, fraternities or other organizations to make promise of direct or indirect subsidies to prospective students primarily for athletic ability.

7. It is unjustifiable to endeavor to persuade a prospective athlete by offers of scholarships or jobs or by any other means to transfer from a college where he has made application for admission and has been accepted.

8. It is justifiable to permit athletes to work in any department of the university so long as they give full return in work and receive the same rate of pay as is given to other students.

9. It is justifiable for members of the athletic or physical educational staffs in speeches or in response to direct inquiries to point out what they believe to be the educational advantages of the institutions which they represent.

Spirits were willing but tongues were weak yesterday as 250 college leaders attacked the problem of subsidizing schoolboy athletes at the round-table sessions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association—and succeeded only in getting a new idea of Cornell's now famous stand on the subject.

Packing the conference rooms at the Hotel Pennsylvania, the deans, athletic directors and football coaches of probably 100 colleges and universities gingerly tossed the subject around, and committed themselves only with a unanimous show of hands in opposition to "illegitimate subsidization."

Press for Definitions

Even that expression was reluctantly forced from the gathering by Z. G. Clevenger, director of athletics at Indiana, after Dr. Edwin Fauver of Rochester; Fielding H. Yost, of Michigan; Bernard Oakes of Montana; Dr. H. H. King of Kansas State; S. L. MacDonald of Colorado State; and Dean H. L. Sackett of Pennsylvania State, all had pressed either for definitions of proselyting, subsidizing and recruiting, or had pleaded for clarification of the subject.

MacDonald asked in vain for an expression of opinion on the ethics of football coaches making "good will" tours and speeches, and at the same time interviewing high school athletes. Dr. Harmon of Boston University alone would answer his own question, "Do you feel that an institution owes a student something for the time he spends practicing on a football field?" His answer was, 'No.'"

Forced to Draft Speakers

Clevenger was forced to draft speakers to reply to his own questions—whether it was right for a school to pay its football players; whether it was right to pay them for work before they did it; whether athletes should be paid a higher scale than other students doing the same kind of work. None would give him a direct answer.

The closest anyone came to defending subsidization was Oakes, who explained carefully that he was not in favor of athletic scholarships, but did believe that as long as schools had athletics, and no athletic scholarships, the evils of subsidization would continue.

He insisted that wealthy alumni will always adopt financially worthy boys who are athletes, to the mutual advantage of both the school and the boy. He suggested that bringing the matter into the open, through athletic scholarships, was the healthiest method of dealing with the problem, more honest of the schools, and fairer to the boy, since it did not start his college education in deceit.

Miss Hollinger Reaches Girls' U. S. Tennis Final

Faces Elena L. Ciccone for Title Now Held by M. Millicent Hirsh

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 28—Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, and Elena L. Ciccone of Newton Center, Mass., topseeded by Mrs. George W. Wightman, reached the final rounds in both singles and doubles today. They are playing for the United States girls' indoor tennis championships at the Longwood Covered Courts. The winner of the singles final tomorrow morning will succeed M. Millicent Hirsh of New York, who captured the title a year ago.

Miss Hollinger, seeded No. 1, played aggressive tennis from the start of her match with Louise Hedlund of Watertown, Mass., in the semifinal round this morning. The Ohio star lost only one game in two sets. Miss Hollinger, teaming with Helen Bernhard of New York, also won her semifinal doubles match in quick order from Marguerita (Cissy) Madden of Jamaica Plain and Lois Ladd of Winchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Second-seeded Miss Ciccone, playing far below her usual form, outstayed Miss Bernhard in a long-drawn-out 36-game match. Both appeared content to allow the other to make the errors. Miss Ciccone was dangerous only when she could reach the net, but was weak in the backcourt. The Newton girl reached setpoint five times in the last game of the first set before she took it. The match score was: 14—12, 6—4.

Teaming with Miss Hedlund, the Watertown High School champion, Miss Ciccone ran through her semifinal doubles match against Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain and Betty Albers of Brookline, 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Semifinal Round

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Louise Hedlund, Watertown, Mass., 6—1, 6—0.

Elena L. Ciccone, Newton Center, Mass., defeated Helen Bernhard, New York, 14—12, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Virginia E. Hollinger and Helen Bernhard defeated Marguerita (Cissy) Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Lois Ladd, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Elena L. Ciccone and Louise Hedlund defeated Baba Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Betty Albers, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	10	2	5	33	30	20
Windsor	7	2	6	28	27	14
Buffalo	7	2	8	37	37	14
Syracuse	7	1	7	36	35	14
Cleveland	6	0	9	33	44	12
Detroit	6	3	8	41	35	12

Results Dec. 27

Detroit 5, Cleveland 2.
Syracuse 5, London 1.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!

THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evs., 8:30. 55c-$3.30—Mat. (Wed. and Sat.) 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER HERB WILLIAMS HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
Evs. 55c-$3.30. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Dec. 26, Sat. 55c to $2.20.

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS'
"DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
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Sportsmanship Brotherhood Hears Savage

Talks on Recent Increase in College Athletic Evils

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Responsibility for the recent noticeable increase in collegiate athletic evils, especially in football, noticeable this past season, was placed squarely on the shoulders of the authorities of the institutions involved by Dr. Howard J. Savage, of the Carnegie Foundation, in his address before the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, at its annual luncheon at Town Hall, yesterday.

He said that while no intensive study had been made by the Foundation since the famous Bulletin 26 was published, much information and many inquiries had come in. "This information shows," he said, "that some colleges with good records have forfeited them; others that seemed to be making notable progress toward clean sport have slipped back, while still others have continued and even intensified their shady practices. On the other hand, many colleges and universities have lived up to their heritage of the best traditions of college sport in America.

"Perhaps for a year and a half following April, 1929, there was certainly a distinct improvement in some of the darker phases. Then there was a change. With 1932, indications grew fairly definite that in some parts of the country a retrograde movement was under way.

He stated that panic fear by administrative officers, faculties, trustees and undergraduates was brought on by the depression, and a feeling of economic insecurity developed, which began to impair the morale. But he believed that many are turning from this into winter.

"Year after year," declared Mr. Savage, "we become increasingly convinced that the only person who really matters in American college sport is the undergraduate. The careful financial budgeting, the promising athletic program, the pleasure of the clean, hard contest, the stadiums, the enthusiastic crowds, the attracting of athletes of promise from secondary schools, the devotion, the loyalty, the payment in money or in kind, the joy of a game well played, every aspect, good or bad, of American college sport has only two tests to meet from the point of view of education:

"First, is it a source of wholesome fun and happiness to the youth of America? Second, does it contribute in a salutary way to the maturing of our young men? These questions are perhaps trite. They certainly sound abstract, perhaps even priggish. Yet viewed aright, they cover or imply all that really matters in college sport."

Among the chief considerations of interest at the present time were the great increase of participation in sport of those who have passed beyond the college age; the tendency of colleges in making up football schedules to take on only those institutions with similar ideals of sportsmanship and similar strength; and especially the frankness with which sports reporters and commentators write of recruiting and subsidizing of athletes. No one could read any one of 10 papers, he could name without realizing the truth, with the pitiless publicity now printed that sports writers are now sympathizers in the cause.

Meantime, the various associations which comprise the leaders of sport propaganda were filling the Hotel Pennsylvania to overflowing, as the twenty-ninth convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in conjunction for the first time with the American Football Coaches' Association, the College Physical Education Association and the American Student Health Association, got under way, with sectional and joint meetings from morning to evening. Another group meeting was the Association of College Track Coaches, also at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The latter concluded its sessions yesterday, but the balance will run through to Saturday. The most important meeting today was the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, with the report of the football rules committee and other committees of similar importance, including a special report on the recruiting and subsidizing of athletes, presented by Prof. Z. G. Clevenger of Indiana University.

Plan International Race

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP)—An international speedboat race on the Detroit River to take the place of the Labor Day Harmsworth trophy event was being considered today by the Detroit gold cup committee and representatives of the American Power Boat Association. With Gar Wood and his Miss America unlikely to face a Harmsworth challenger in 1935, George W. Sutton of the Power Boat Association has proposed a program for international competition in four events likely to bring to the Detroit River next Labor Day the best of the speedboat pilots of Canada, France, Italy and Sweden, as well as the United States.

Hanson Signs New Contract

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Vic Hanson, head coach of football at Syracuse University and former All-America end, disclosed yesterday he had signed a contract to continue in charge of the Orange gridiron forces for 1935. Hanson had been head coach at Syracuse for the last five years. He served previously as an assistant for three seasons, following his graduation in 1927. The 1934 Syracuse varsity team, one of the best Hanson has developed, was undefeated until it met Colgate, losing to its traditional up-state rival and also dropping the season's final game to Columbia.

Monarchs Given Trophies

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (CP)—On behalf of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, Adjutant Bruckner yesterday presented to each member of the touring Winnipeg Monarchs hockey team an inscribed silver cup in recognition of their brilliant exhibition game Wednesday night against the Berlin Skating Club. The game was played in aid of the Hitler youth movement, and was won by the Canadians, 9 to 2. The Monarchs, a Canadian team, have not been defeated on their tour. The Monarchs beat the Berlin Skating Club team for the second straight time last night, 7 to 0.

Carl Hubbell Tops National Pitchers For Second Season

Carl O. Hubbell tops the National League pitchers with the lowest earned-run average of 2.30 per nine-inning game, leading in this respect for the second consecutive year, according to official averages just released. Hubbell also pitched most complete games, 25, and allowed most sacrifice hits, 19.

Curtis Davis, Philadelphia, pitched in most games, 51. Robert E. Smith, Boston, finished most games, 25.

Van L. Mungo, Brooklyn, pitched most innings, 315; faced most batsmen, 1329; allowed most hits, 300, and gave most bases on balls, 104.

Jerome H. Dean, St. Louis, won most games, 30. For the third consecutive year he struck out most batters, 195, and he pitched most shutouts, 7. With only 7 defeats, Dean had the highest won and lost percentage, .811, and he became the first pitcher to achieve 30 victories since Grover C. Alexander turned in a like amount with Philadelphia in 1917.

Silas K. Johnson, Cincinnati, lost most games, 22; allowed most runs 150, and most earned runs, 125. William Swift, Pittsburgh, hit most batsmen, 8. Harold Schumacher, New York, made most wild pitches, 10.

Five pitchers, four less than in 1933, pitched 20 or more complete games.

Paul Dean, St. Louis, pitched the only no-hit game of the National League season on Sept. 21 in the second game of a double-header against Brooklyn.

St. Louis by using seven pitchers in the game of July 6, against Cincinnati, tied the National League record held jointly by Brooklyn against Philadelphia, first game of a double-header, July 4, 1929, and Philadelphia against Pittsburgh, first game of a double-header, June 14, 1930. Six of the St. Louis pitchers did not have a time at bat against Cincinnati.

Philadelphia in the second game of a double-header against St. Louis, June 17, used five pitchers in one inning. The official averages:

Pitchers Who Pitched at Least 10 Complete Games, Based on Lowest Percentage of Earned Runs Per Nine-Inning Game

Rating ER	PC	Name and club	Throws	No. games pitched	No. complete games	No. games finished	No. innings pitched	Games won	Games lost	P.C. won and lost	Shutouts	Batsmen facing pitcher	Base hits	Sacrifice hits	Hit batsmen	Bases on balls	Strikeouts	Wild pitches	Total runs	Runs earned off pitchers	Average runs earned per 9-inn. game
1	7	Hubbell, Carl O., New York	L	49	25	11	313	21	12	.636	5	1255	286	19	2	37	118	2	100	80	2.30
2	1	Dean, Jerome H., St. Louis	R	50	24	14	312	30	7	.811	7	1291	288	16	6	75	195	2	110	92	2.65
3	16	Davis, Curtis, Philadelphia	R	51	18	16	274	19	17	.528	3	1133	283	15	7	60	99	1	114	90	2.96
4	11	Fitzsimmons, Fred, New York	R	38	14	1	263	18	14	.563	3	1082	266	10	1	51	73	9	114	89	3.05
5	2	Walker, William H., St. Louis	L	24	10	2	153	12	4	.750	1	670	160	9	2	66	76	1	59	53	3.12
6	3	Schumacher, Harold, New York	R	41	18	2	297	23	10	.697	2	1254	299	7	2	89	112	10	131	105	3.18
7	5	Frankhouse, Fred M., Boston	R	37	13	1	234	17	9	.654	2	1004	239	10	4	77	78	5	102	83	3.19
8	4	Warneke, Lonnie, Chicago	R	43	23	7	291	22	10	.688	3	1198	273	11	2	66	143	4	116	104	3.22
9	12	Leonard, Emil, Brooklyn	R	44	11	16	184	14	11	.560	2	776	210	5	4	33	58	4	90	67	3.28
10	15	Mungo, Van L., Brooklyn	R	45	22	6	315	18	16	.529	2	1329	300	18	3	104	184	6	137	118	3.37
11	18	Lee, William C., Chicago	R	35	16	4	214	13	14	.481	4	910	218	6	2	74	104	9	91	81	3.41
12	8	Dean, Paul, St. Louis	R	39	18	5	233	19	11	.633	5	974	225	8	5	52	150	1	96	89	3.44
13	23	Frey, Benjamin R., Cincinnati	R	39	12	5	245	11	16	.407	2	1068	288	18	2	42	33	2	118	96	3.526
14	14	Brandt, Edward A., Boston	L	40	20	10	255	16	14	.533	3	1080	249	12	4	83	106	4	111	100	3.529
15	24	French, Lawrence H., Pitts	L	49	16	7	264	12	18	.400	3	1141	299	15	3	59	103	4	135	105	3.58
16	22	Derringer, Paul M., Cincinnati	R	47	18	15	261	15	21	.417	1	1128	297	14	4	59	122	7	129	104	3.59
17	6	Bush, Guy T., Chicago	R	40	15	9	209	18	10	.643	1	882	213	14	1	84	75	1	96	89	3.83
18	20	Swift, William, Pittsburgh	R	37	13	7	213	11	13	.458	1	923	244	10	8	46	81	1	107	94	3.97
19	9	Betts, Walter M., Boston	R	40	10	12	213	17	10	.630	2	930	258	13	3	42	69	..	105	96	4.06
20	19	Birkofer, Ralph J., Pittsburgh	L	41	11	13	204	11	12	.478	..	898	227	8	5	66	71	2	106	93	4.10
21	21	Collins, Philip E., Philadelphia	R	45	15	11	254	13	16	.419	..	1121	277	18	3	87	72	2	138	118	4.18
22	24	Hallahan, William, St. Louis	L	32	10	4	163	8	12	.400	2	737	195	8	..	66	70	1	93	77	4.25
23	10	Carleton, James O., St. Louis	R	40	16	5	241	16	11	.593	..	1027	260	10	7	52	103	6	126	114	4.26
24	13	Benge, Raymond A., Brooklyn	R	36	14	2	227	14	12	.538	1	996	252	6	3	61	64	1	124	109	4.32
25	17	Lucas, Charles F., Pittsburgh	R	29	12	4	173	10	9	.526	1	747	198	6	2	40	44	2	89	84	4.37

BALKS—Mungo, Lee, P. Dean, Frey, Collins and Carleton, 1 each.
TIES—Warneke, Frey, Bush, Swift, Hallahan and Lucas, 1 each.

Favorites Advance In Four Divisions Of Tennis Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Favorites continued to advance with little difficulty yesterday in the four divisions of the United States indoor lawn tennis championships for juniors and boys at the Seventh Regiment Armory, with the leading stars having even less trouble than in the opening sessions, with one solitary exception.

Gilbert H. Hunt Jr., Jack Behr, Russell Ball and Robert T. Madden, the four leaders in the junior singles, all came through in straight sets, as did Donald Leavens, Alfred L. Jarvis and John G. Mahoney, the next three in order of seeding. Only Frank Farrell, captain of the De Witt Clinton High School team, had trouble, as Peter Lauck, the little star of Lawrenceville school, profiting by the instruction of Mercer Beasley, took the first set from him without the loss of a game. But the elder player steadied at that point, and winning the first three games of the second set on a break through service in the second game, won the set on his service and then ran away with the third to win at 0—6, 6—3, 6—2.

In the boys' singles also, Robert A. Low, Choate School, Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia, Henry H. Daniels Jr., also of Choate, and Arthur C. Nielson Jr. of Chicago, all won with ease in straight sets.

A start was made in the doubles both for juniors and boys, but only the first-round matches were played, with both leading seeded teams winning. In the juniors, Hunt and Charles Mattman received a default from the Rood brothers of Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn, while Low and Daniels won their match in the boys' doubles from a local pair, Herman Axel and Christian Gide, without the loss of a game.

The other seeded pairs all have byes. Russell Ball and Donald Leavens, Northwestern, are listed second in the junior, while in the boys', Isadore Bellis and Marvin Kantrowitz are next in order.

Eastern Universities Form Track Alliance

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The seven colleges forming the eastern Intercollegiate Basketball and Baseball Leagues yesterday formed an alliance in track although organizing no formal league.

The seven colleges—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania—decided to hold their first meet at Palmer Stadium in Princeton, May 11. Should the first prove successful, the second will be held at Yale and thereafter meets will be rotated among Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania.

Fifteen events will comprise the program, preliminary heats to be held in the morning and the finals in the afternoon.

Three Favorites Advance

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 28 (AP)—Three favorites and one beneficiary of an upset victory advanced yesterday to the semifinal round of the thirty-second annual mid-winter golf tournament here. The triumph of Ray W. McMullen, youthful entry from Hyannisport, Mass., over H. C. Fownes, 2d, of Pittsburgh, by a 4 and 3 margin, was unexpected, but R. G. Morrison, of Pittsburgh, the medalist, Jack Ryerson, of Cooperstown, N. Y., pretournament favorite, and Halbert J. Blue, of Aberdeen, N. C., a veteran of play hereabouts, ran true to form in winning.

Clark Signs With Lions

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP)—George (Potsy) Clark yesterday signed a contract to coach the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League during 1935. Clark's action set at rest reports that he would resign his position and become Edward L. Casey's successor as coach at Harvard. Clark returned to Detroit from Indianapolis yesterday, and after signing the contract conferred with George A. Richards, president of the Lions, regarding the acquisition of new players for the 1935 season.

Sporting Around the Hub

JOHN L. (JACK) SUMMERS, coach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Edgar Patten of the Union Boat Club will stage an exhibition squash racquets match tomorrow at the Union B. C. The proceeds of the contest will help defray the expenses of the three Hub professionals, who will make the trip to Pittsburgh to participate in the United States professional squash racquets championships, starting Jan. 2. Eddie Stapleton of the Boston Athletic Association will join Summers and Patten in the trip to Pennsylvania.

R. V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club entered the semifinal round of the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament at the Boston A. A. last night. Wakeman defeated A. M. Sonnabend of the Harvard Club of Boston in a five-game battle, scored at 15—7, 15—5, 6—15, 8—15, 18—16. J. G. Cornish's second-round victory over Thomas E. Jansen Jr., of the Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—12, 16—18, 11—15, 15—13, provided the major upset of the tournament to date. Cornish is unseeded.

The Wolfe-Noel Cup, international squash racquets trophy for women, will be competed for between English and American teams at the Harvard Club of Boston on Feb. 12 and following days. Following the international match the visitors and local players expect to journey to Philadelphia to take part in the United States doubles championship during the week of March 4.

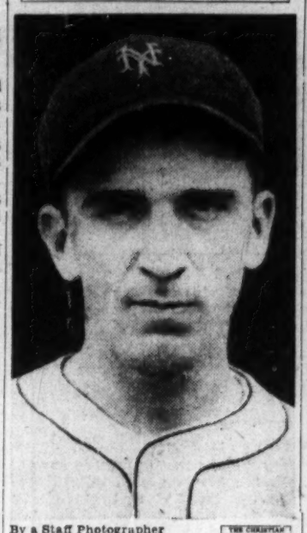
The Harvard varsity hockey team, now at Lake Placid, N. Y., will meet the University of Toronto ice team tonight in the first of a three-game schedule. They will meet again Saturday night and next Monday night.

The Boston Trojans, American Professional Basketball League team, defeated the Philadelphia Hebrews for the second time last night on the Boston Arena court. The score was 32 to 29. Cy Kaseiman of Philadelphia was held to three points, while Nat Hickey got loose and scored 11, the highest individual total of the evening. Lautman, Philadelphia center, scored the largest number of points for the visitors—seven.

The nineteenth annual indoor games under the auspices of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will be held on the evening of Jan. 19. The meet is sanctioned by the New England A. A. A. U. and is open to any registered athlete. The track events, all handicap, will include 45-yard dash, 300-yard dash, 600-yard run, 1000-yard run, two-mile run and 45-yard hurdles. The field event program includes putting the 16-pound shot and running high jump. Relay races may be arranged. Entries close with William C. Hultgren, 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., on Jan. 12.

Thomas Smith of Wollaston defeated James Guy of Boston last night in the final match, 150 to 96 in 43 innings, to win the annual Class B billiards tournament conducted by the New England Amateur Billiards Association at the Twentieth Century Billiard Academy, 63 Summer Street.

First Again



By a Staff Photographer

Carl O. Hubbell

Chess Titles Are Still Undecided

Intercollegiate Chess League

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost
C. C. of New York	6	1	21	7
Columbia U.	6	1	21	7
New York U.	5	2	14½	13½
Yeshiva	3½	3½	13½	14½
Brooklyn	2½	4½	14½	13½
Seth Low	2½	4½	13½	14½
Pennsylvania	2½	4½	12	16
Long Island	0	7	2	26

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The fate of the two trophies for collegiate chess championships, now being contested for, was still uncertain after yesterday's play at the Marshall Chess Club and the Manhattan Chess Club. For the Stephens-Belden Trophy, the playoff between two representatives of Princeton and Yale resulted in a pair of victories for the latter, with R. M. Ryder defeating E. T. McCormick, and E. A. Wendling disposing of E. S. Jackson. They will meet this evening in reverse order, with Princeton needing two victories to tie.

College of the City of New York, present holders and Columbia University finished their regular series tied on both rounds and matches, 6 to 1 and 21 to 7, for the Harold Phillips Trophy of the Intercollegiate Chess League at Manhattan Chess Club, this will be played off, probably on Saturday or Monday.

The results of the adjourned games gave Columbia a victory over University of Pennsylvania and a draw with City College, while the latter also drew with Pennsylvania, as the result of a victory for C. Mott over S. Pearl of City College.

College Basketball Result

Michigan State 25, Stanford 18.

Famous Cricket Veterans Among 23 New Umpires

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Four famous cricket veterans—G. H. Brown, G. M. Lee, H. W. Lee and Archibald Young—figure among the 23 umpires who have been selected to officiate at first-class cricket matches in England during 1935. They are the latest recruits to join this select band of umpires, which is made up mostly of men who have made some particular claim to fame as players.

The four new officials are all over 40 years of age. Brown, who was born in 1887, has done yeoman service, both for his county, Hampshire, and England. He was England's wicketkeeper in three of the test matches against Australia in 1921. He has toured with representative teams in South Africa, India, and the West Indies. On 11 occasions he has scored more than a thousand runs in a season. Brown bats left-handed and bowls right.

G. M. Lee qualified for Derbyshire, after a spell with Nottinghamshire, in 1925. He was born in the same year as Brown. Until his retirement at the end of 1933, he was one of the mainstays of the Derbyshire eleven. The highest score of his career, however, was for Notts—200 not out vs. Leicestershire at Trent Bridge in 1913. H. W. Lee is the eldest brother of John and Frank Lee, the Somersetshire cricketers. Harry was born in 1890. Twelve times his seasonal aggregate of runs has gone into four figures and his all-round play—he is a useful slow bowler—made him a tower of strength to the Middlesex team, which he first played for in 1911.

Young, too, was born in 1890. Many people are of the opinion that if he had played for one of the counties stronger than Somersetshire he would have made a very big name for himself in the cricket world. He was one of Somerset's most consistent batsmen and five times he scored over 1000 runs in one season.

The most notable absentee from the new list of umpires is A. E. Street. Now in his sixty-fourth year, Street has been a first-class umpire since 1909. The 1935 umpires will be—H. G. Baldwin (Surrey), G. Beet (Derbyshire), L. C. Braund (Somersetshire), Frank Chester (Worcestershire), A. Dolphin (Yorkshire), A. E. Dipper (Gloucestershire), Joseph Hardstaff (Nottinghamshire), D. Hendren (Middlesex and Durham), J. W. Hitch (Surrey), S. Morton (Derbyshire), J. Newman (Hampshire), T. Oates (Nottinghamshire), W. R. Parry (Devonshire), W. Reeves (Essex), Alec Skelding (Leicestershire), E. J. Smith (Warwickshire), C. N. Woolley (Northamptonshire), Frank Walden (Northamptonshire), W. Bestwick (Derbyshire), Archibald Young (Somersetshire), G. M. Lee (Derbyshire), H. W. Lee (Middlesex), and G. H. Brown (Hampshire).

Drake of Portland Wins

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 28 (AP)—Arthur W. Drake of Portland, Ore., defeated Sanchez Lamego early today in the first round of the international chess masters tournament. Reuben Fine of New York and Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, other residents of the United States entered, failed to finish their match. Results in other matches were: Moises Glico, Mexico City champion, defeated Gonzalez Rojo; Alfonso Aguirre drew with Lerdo de Tejara; Orlando Duhalt drew with Abel Perez; Col. Manuel Soto Larrea defeated Joaquin Medina; and Capt. J. J. Araiza, Mexican national champion, defeated Aviles Solarea.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

That "Retrograde Movement"

IN HIS address before the Sportsmanship Brotherhood's luncheon in New York yesterday, Howard J. Savage, author of the famous Carnegie Foundation report, which was given to the public five years ago, spoke of a "Retrograde Movement" again being under way in the college athletic world. He said that some institutions that once seemed to be making notable progress toward clean sport have wavered in their course; that others which once had good records have forfeited them, and that still others have continued and even intensified their shady practices. He also said that there are colleges and universities which are as true to their heritage of the best traditions of college sport in America today as they were in the past.

Trend Is to Big-Time Football

There is little question as to the trend in college athletics and particularly football. In the years when the college ticket authorities were telling the graduates and general public just what they could and could not have, the pressure on the athletic directors in the big colleges and universities was not nearly as hard as it has been of late when the graduate and general public arrived at that stage of satisfaction where the ticket authorities were not only not telling the graduates and general public just where they got off; but where they even went so far the other way as to welcome a possible purchaser of a ticket with open arms and the information that he could make any use of the tickets which he could have without limit. To the college athletic authorities two serious situations came up. They were faced with the necessity of increasing their football gate receipts in order to meet the costs of maintaining the non-paying sports, and they were also faced with the necessity of turning out better teams to meet the crying demands of the graduates and undergraduates. Under these circumstances, what was there left for the athletic authorities to do but to devise some way of improving their gridiron fortunes?

Coaches and Stars

In our opinion there are only two ways of improving a college football record. One is by having the very best of coaching. The other is by having the best of players. There is no question but what there are brilliant coaches as well as there are brilliant professors and a college which has one of them is sure to get more out of its material than one which has an average coach. This is just as true of football as it is of English, chemistry, mathematics, or any other branch of study. But there is a limit to which even the ablest of coaches can go and, unless he has real football material, he can hardly be expected successfully to compete against a college team which has a good coach and star material. As a result those colleges which have not been very fussy about their athletic ethics have been reaping most of the honors on the football field, while the "lily whites" have been losing prestige in the collegiate world. Unfortunately the financial returns from holding strictly to "the heritage of the best traditions of college sport in America" have not and probably never will be sufficient to meet the demands of the athletic budget, nor are the number of victories sufficient to meet the demands of the undergraduates and graduates as "moral" victories have ceased to appeal to the followers of football teams. We also believe that it will take more than a bulletin, even though it be as complete and frank as No. 26, to get all of the colleges and universities in the United States to conduct their athletics on the same level.

Princeton Sports Teams' Percentage Was .656 During '34

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 28 (AP)—Princeton athletic teams wound up the 1934 sports year with a percentage of .656, university officials announced yesterday. Tiger teams won 240, lost 117 and tied nine of their 366 encounters.

The Nassau athletes also made a good record against Harvard and Yale, their leading opponents, breaking even in 52 contests with Yale and winning 19, losing five and tying two against Harvard. Thus their average against Yale was .564 and against Harvard, .731.

Princeton had four teams of championship caliber—indoor polo, Rugby, tennis and lacrosse.

The indoor poloists won the intercollegiate title. The tennis and lacrosse teams were undefeated and the Rugoy team bowed only to the touring Cambridge University players.

Three colleges proved to be the main stumbling blocks to Tiger championship hopes—Yale, Harvard and Lehigh. Yale won at football and the Eli oarsmen and golfers also administered setbacks. Harvard won in squash and Lehigh wrestlers were victorious in the intercollegiates.

William R. (Bill) Bonthron of Detroit, who won seven straight dual track victories, was Princeton's outstanding athlete of the year, but others stood out prominently, among them A. Frederick Kammer Jr. of South Orange, N. J., who won letters in hockey, baseball and golf, and Thomas Snelham of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., and George B. Treide of Baltimore, who won the intercollegiate 126-pound and 175-pound wrestling titles.

Boston Art Notes

The Guild

The general exhibition of portraits painted by members is on exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists. Since the better part of the time of most of the members is spent in making likenesses, we have a fairly good cross-section in a display containing but one picture from each contributor.

Most people demand certain characteristics in a portrait. They wish first of all for a recognizable transcript of the features of the model. They do not care especially how the painter bends his efforts to attain the result. The painter is pulled on the one

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Most attractive rooms, furnished in Early American. Quiet street; one block to bus, and near fast elevated transportation to downtown. Every service for your comfort and convenience. Large, attractive lobbies. Laundry and Gym. Home-cooked meals, most reasonable

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES SELL GUARANTEED HOSIERY
Silver Lady announces new line; full fashioned, pure silk, perfect; retailing below store prices; excellent opportunity; build profitable business; buy wholesale; generous profit; no investment. SILVER LADY, 366 5th Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Furnished and unfurnished one-room apartments, Frigidaires, baths, kitchenettes; near church, subway. Riverside 9-3851.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD Dry Hard Wood $12 to $16 a cord delivered. W. C. HARRIS, Westwood, Mass. DEDham 1425-R

FOR RENT

32-ROOM INN, college town, modern, attractive, well established; would give short lease to responsible buyer. Box N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

M. Lowenstein 743 Boylston St. Boston Tel. Ken. 4451
Furniture, Rugs and Bric-a-Brac Bought for Cash or Sold on Commission.

FURRIERS

WINTHROP FURS Expert Repairing, Remodeling, Fur.
C. H. Anderson, Coats and Wraps Custom Made. 250 Devonshire Street, Boston LIBerty 9583

GARAGES

DEAD STORAGE $3.50
Per Month. Heated. Fireproof. Safe.
IRVINGTON GARAGE, near Copley Square
25 Irvington Street, Boston, Ken. 0638

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study; experienced care; large, beautiful grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON
Practitioner will let office mornings
236 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Kenmore 2610

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

MARLBORO, MASS.—Farms, city and Florida property for sale and exchange. JOS. A. LIPPARD, 23 Mechanic St., Marlboro.

TO CLOSE estate, 47-room country hotel, well established, five stores, all rented; price $25,000; requires $6000 cash. Box N-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Friendly home in private family; quiet, desirable rooms; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 202 Bay State Road—Single and double rooms; ideal home meals if desired; near transportation; Christian Scientist preferred.

BROOKLINE—Cozy, well furnished, quiet room; Beacon St. near Reservoir; for business party; reasonable. Asp. 5570.

COMFORTABLE, light room for gentleman; elevator; $4.50; semi-private bath. Tel. University 4-4717 or write Box R-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

FLORENCE KING STUDIOS
320 West 86th Street, N. Y.
Comfortable home; business women; $6.50-$8.50; community kitchen; piano. Sus. 7-7346.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th (6-W)—Single rooms, kitchen privileges; $6 up; ladies only; French spoken; opposite church.

N. Y. C., 611 West 114th—Attractive, near Columbia University, transits, church; business people. Mornings, University 4-8891. HUND.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th, 12th floor—Newly decorated large double studio, south; also single facing east. SCHERMERHORN.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 W. 115th St. (31)—Single, private bath, private entrance; attractive, reasonable. Un. 4-0595.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Avenue, 11 C (99th)—Large front studio room, single, near bath, $8. Riverside 9-9793.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Gentleman will share well-furnished home with discriminating people; modern conveniences; centrally located in best section; 25 minutes Boston. 134 Bartlett Road. Ocean 2944-W.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds, edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel. Han. 6429.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL (colored) seeks mornings or hours up to 5 p. m.; willing; references. AGATHA HEDGES, 201 E. 103rd St., Apt. 15, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

RUTH STREETER
Contralto
Teacher of Voice
Steinert Hall Studio, Boston COM. 5069

TO LET—FURNISHED

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—For rent furnished, attractive seven-room home, 30 minutes Grand Central; references. Write Box M-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS rewiring wood, metal and roll Shades, Venetian Blinds, Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Ford The New Ford V8 on Display
Ford Authorized Dealer
CHAS. B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 BROADWAY ARL. 2433

Give and Use Flowers for the Home
G. O. Anderson & Sons
Incorporated
901 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Arl. 3090—3091

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
663 MASS AVE., ARLINGTON
433 Moody Street Arl. 2525-M
Waltham, Mass.
147 Pleasant Street 1233 Hancock Street
Malden, Mass Quincy, Mass.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Green Bros. Public Market
1362 Mass. Ave. Tel. Arl. 5066
Everything Is Cut Fresh Before You

BELMONT

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all our Customers and Friends.
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
Main Office and Yard, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont 1200
Branch Office, 80 Trapelo Rd., Belmont 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

Waverley Hardware
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, PAINTS and OILS
SAM and DAD
Central Square, Waverley, Mass.
Telephone Belmont 1672

DYER BROS. SERVICE STATION
Amoco Gas and Oils
Willard Battery Sales and Service
Goodyear and Fisk Tires
Complete Line of Auto Accessories
Road Service 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. Every Day
180 BELMONT STREET MID. 2612

BOSTON

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525 Han. 4155
Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street
Han. 0318

BETSY JANE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN. 0848
Opposite Jordan Hall
CUSTOM MADE GOWNS, SUITS and COATS—REMODELING
PRICES REASONABLE

BOSTON—Forest Hills

SARGENTS GARAGE
Winter Storage—Heated Garage
TYDOL GASOLINE—SUPPLIES
281 Hyde Park Avenue Jamaica 2288-J
Dana E. Sargent, Prop.

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

WELTON M. HOWATT
Groceries, Provisions and Fresh Fish
37 Years Selling Quality Foods
Cor. Green and Washington Streets
Jamaica Plain Tel. ENDicott 7110-7111

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS APRONS TOWELS
Federal National Linen Service Co.
NRA
Tel. HIghlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.
Canton Furriers
Repairing, Remodeling, Relining
165 Tremont St., Boston LIB. 2724-2725

BRAINTREE

Clearance Sale Before Inventory
GEORGE E. WARREN
Hardware, Paints, Garden Supplies, etc.
4 Elm Street Tel. Bra. 0246

COAL COKE
FUEL OILS
Metered Service
VICTOR H. HALL
TEL. WEY. 0523-R

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE (Continued)

H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Flowers Fresh From Our Greenhouses
37 Sampson Avenue Tel. Bra. 0083

BROCKTON

1901 33 YEARS 1934
Storey & Co.
After-Christmas Sale of Fur-Trimmed Coats at Reduced Price

AUTO INSURANCE
Joseph C. King
86 Main Street, Brockton
Tel. 5666

Quality Laundry Work
White Star Laundry Co.
Also a Splendid Cleansing Department
400 MAIN STREET TEL. 4200

CAPEWAY GRILL
Grace Jones Wilson
Special Luncheons
35c—45c—50c—$1
278 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

In Brookline It's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S
Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

The Farm
Fresh Farm Produce Received Daily
266 WASHINGTON STREET
BROOKLINE
Tel. Reg. 6523 *Free Delivery*

The shop of personal attention
MRS. WICKEN
Permanent, Marcel, Finger and Water Waving.
Shampooing, Manicuring, Face Massage, Scalp Treatment, Bobbing and Hair Dyeing.
Tel. Aspinwall 9025
1372 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER

RADIO MARKET CO.
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
The best the market affords
Fresh Hennery Eggs Fresh Poultry
1412 BEACON ST. Tels. Asp. 7200-7201

CAMBRIDGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 37 Huron Ave., Trowbridge 1140, 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

ARROW SHIRTS
$1.95 to $2.50
Harvard Coöperative Society
Harvard Square, Cambridge

FISKE'S
Thanks His Friends and Patrons for Their Courtesies of the Past Year and Wishes Them a
Happy and Prosperous New Year
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 Brattle St. Harvard Sq. Cambridge
Hotel Statler Boston (Candy Only)
Payson Park Belmont

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Furniture—Tables—Coffee Tables
Lamps—Sofa Pillows, etc.
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
30 DUNSTER STREET TROwbridge 3344
Good Furniture Makes a House into a Home

Freshest of Fruits Vegetables Flowers
Candy, Ice Cream of all kinds.
Brattle Sq. Florists
27 and 29 Brattle St.
TRO 9839

● FRIEND'S MINCE MEAT
● R&R CHICKEN
● CLICQUOT CLUB GINGER ALE
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
George H. Stockwell
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
36 Brattle Street KIR. 7515

Storage and Delivery Service
Reasonable Rates
CONCORD AVENUE MOTOR MART
TROW. 9440 243 CONCORD AVE.

QUALITY FLOWERS
SUPERIOR SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRk. 1212

CONSULT US ABOUT
DECORATIONS
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING, GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices.
FRED HAYDEN, 28 Palmer Street
Established 1891 Tel. Trowbridge 2506

YELLOW CAB
Call
Kirkland 3000
PROMPT, COURTEOUS SERVICE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Colburn, Jeweler
Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash
14 Boylston St., Harvard Sq. TROW. 5343

CONCORD

Phone Concord 1000
ANDERSON'S MARKET
We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

Union Market, Inc.
We Sell
Richardson & Robbins Chicken Broth
Jones Dairy Farm Sausage
Drake's Cake
Monarch Cocoa....1b can 25c
Monarch Grapefruit Juice can 20c
These goods are nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
572 High St. Tel. Ded. 0015

HAVE YOU TRIED
our Oatmeal Bread? It is delicious. Danish Pastry every week-end and fresh bread and rolls Sundays 4-6 p. m.
Henri's Cake and Pastry
12-14 Milton Street E. Dedham Square
Telephone Ded. 0085

Mr. Henri Jespersen
Formerly of Huyler's and St. Clair's, Boston and New York

OAK HILL PICKLES
Assorted—12 kinds—bottle 25c
OAK HILL ROLLED OATS
Quick-cooking or regular,—large pkg. 19c—3 small pkgs. 25c.

A. H. NEWCOMB
55 Mt. Vernon Street Tel. Ded. 2032
Free Delivery

M. E. WARD, Florist
14 Willow Street Providence Highway
Tel. Ded. 1221 Free Delivery
Flowers for All Occasions
Buy them where they grow.

FITCHBURG

We thank you for your patronage during 1934
May we suggest a
Ha-Dees Heater
for your car
Batteries Recharged
A Complete Service
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Company
PUTNAM and BROAD STREETS

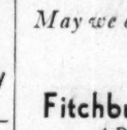
We appreciate your co-operation with our Monitor advertising.
May we continue to serve you?
Fitchburg Coal Co.
4 DAY STREET
Telephone 456 for Coal or Fuel Oil
Prompt service is assured.

January Specials
in all departments
F. H. Lane Company
530 MAIN STREET

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
FITCHBURG, MASS.
Ask for Storm Windows and Storm Doors Booklet

Deposits Next Put on Interest January 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3% per annum.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

LAST MOMENT SUGGESTIONS!
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ANYONE?
Give *Hosiery*, Give *Slippers*, Give *Overshoes*
All Useful
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET Corner Mill


Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Facial $1.00
Only high-grade creams and products used.
Call 2820 for appointment
Mrs. L. W. Gorman
17 PRICHARD STREET

WINTER COATS *and* DRESSES
that will please you
BARNEY ROSEN
706 MAIN STREET

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel 586

RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers and Stationers—350 Main Street
Crystal Stemware
Goblets $2.50 a half dozen to $20.00

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

A Hearty Thank You
for your
Co-operation with our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor
Cloverhill Farms, Inc.
Stands at
King's Corner, No. Leominster
and
Lunenburg Center
Cloverhill Ice Cream and Sandwiches served at both stands.
THE KING'S CORNER STAND
specializes in
Fried Clams, Fried Oysters, Fried Scallops, served with Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Toasted Roll and a hot drink, for 50 cents.
Telephone 737 for milk and cream delivered daily.

GLOUCESTER

William G. Brown
1885 Company 1934
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

We wish to express to all our friends the season's greetings
Clarke Hardware Co.
F. O. CLARK, *Prop.*

Chipso
Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664 Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

We Take This Opportunity to Thank You All for Your Patronage and to Wish You All
A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
TEL. 164
RALPH E. DANIELS, *Prop.*

Taylor's Market
18 WINTER STREET TEL. 230
We carry the best quality meats and vegetables, also groceries, including those nationally advertised in the Monitor
We Aim to Please

GERALD E. GOODRICH
Optometrist
ROOMS 302-304 NICHOLS BUILDING
81 Merrimack Street Telephone 2364-W

THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472
We have a Complete Line of
TYPEWRITERS
Also every thing You may need in OFFICE SUPPLIES

HOLYOKE

BAIL'S
Wishes All Monitor Readers A Happy New Year
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

LAWRENCE

After-Christmas Markdown Sale
WINTER COATS
FUR COATS
Revealing substantial reductions.
Cherry & Webb's

We Specialize in
Men's and Boys' Sweaters
Earlington Men's Store
490 ESSEX STREET Opp. Grants

LEXINGTON

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE of ALL KINDS
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0789

LOWELL

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Wishes The Christian Science Monitor Readers a Very Happy New Year
OUR ANNUAL AFTER CHRISTMAS
Sale of Dresses
FEATURES SPRING FASHIONS
at $9.90
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET Phone 4400

LYNN

Clearance Sale of
Warm Blankets
Especially low prices now to reduce the stock quickly before inventory.
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

NEW YEAR GREETINGS
May It Be Bright and Happy for All
W. B. GIFFORD
MARKET STREET LYNN

Happy New Year to All
Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member NRA

With the present similarity in Printing Prices -- Demand
MODERN PRINTCRAFT
JACKSON & PHILLIPS, INC.
515 Washington St., Lynn • *Breakers 4956*

MALDEN

Candy—Ice Cream Luncheons
RUSSO'S
RESTAURANT
424 Main St., Malden Tel. 2527

Our Winter Hats are very attractive in style and color.
May we help select the correct style for you?
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

E. J. Hoffman
"Malden's Most Complete Hosiery Store"
106 PLEASANT ST.
Buy Your Christmas Gifts Here
Gift Boxes Free

Fancy MEATS and POULTRY
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street, Malden
Tel. 0563

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
Now is the time for Hot Oil Shampoo and Scalp attention. Also other lines of beauty work.
82 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN
Tel. 0465-W

MEDFORD

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Telephone Arlington 3858

$13.25 HI-HEAT
SPECIAL MIXTURE
IN 4 TON LOTS — 2 TONS 13.50
HI-HEAT BUDGET PLAN
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Square Meat Shop
Wishes Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

LARRY'S BEAUTY SALON and BARBER SHOP

Courtesy and Good Service
MYSTIC 5146-4020
Central Bldg. MEDFORD SQ

"Say It With Flowers"
WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
242 HIGH STREET Mystic 3330

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

CLEMENT'S
The Store of Cheerful Service
MILK MILK MILK
C. W. SPEAR
Pasteurized Grade A and special baby milk, also fine dairy products.
For immediate delivery call
CRYSTAL 0610

For Excellent Fuel and Service Call
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
158 ESSEX STREET Tel 0794—0795

ANDREWS MARKET
Groceries and Provisions
510 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

Eugene Permanent Wave
Waving, Facials and Shampooing
MRS. HAZEL R. PILLSBURY
1035 Main Street, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

RIGBY and KNAPP
Distinctive Dry Cleaners
Tel. Mel. 4180
516 FRANKLIN STREET

MILK MILK MILK
C. W. SPEAR
Pasteurized Grade A and Special Baby Milk. Also fine dairy products. For immediate delivery call CRYSTAL 0610.

Household Paper Products
Cookery, Parchment, Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Toilet Tissues, Doilies, Facial Tissue, Towels, Dusting Paper, Shelf Paper, Stationery, Wax Paper, etc. Home Service.
Paul E. Hanglin Mel. 2797-M

NEEDHAM

Personal Printed Stationery
200 sheets of high-grade note paper and 100 envelopes to match. Both paper and envelopes printed with your name and address, all for $1.00. Descriptive price-list and sample of paper free on request.
J. R. Rutter & Co., Needham, Mass.

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Ave. and Dedham Ave.
Needham 1384

"SUPER QUALITY"
Range and Fuel Oils
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
TEL. NEE. 0812 or 1618

NEW BEDFORD

"Play Safe" *"Don't Experiment"*
"Stick to ANTHRACITE"
Neither Oil nor Gas nor any other heating device can excel Automatic Heat with Coal.
Our "MOTORSTOKOR" burns Anthracite or Bituminous coal with no shoveling of coal or ashes, at a great saving.
Everyone knows that "COAL" will "stand the gaff" of zero weather where other fuels are questionable on the job, so why switch to a hazardous fuel?
AGENTS
City Coal Company
Telephone 314 for full information.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Grade A Milk *Afternoon Tea*
Buttermilk *Fancy Pastries*
Heavy Cream *Schrafft's Candies*
Ice Cream

NRA
Will be delighted to greet you in our new store, 240 Union Street
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

NEWBURYPORT

Star Grocery
Best Quality Meats, Vegetables and Groceries, also Monarch Brand Canned Goods—Reasonable Prices
71 STATE STREET TEL. 888

L. L. Peavy Co., Inc.
35 MARKET SQUARE, NEWBURYPORT
HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
PIPE AND FITTINGS

NEWTON

NEWTON TRUST COMPANY
Resources Exceeding $19,000,000
Every Department of Suburban Banking and Trust Service
NEWTON
NEWTONVILLE NEWTON CENTRE
WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE
NEWTON HIGHLANDS
WABAN

MEREDITH BEAUTY STUDIO
Smart Hairdressing for Particular People
Special—Eugene Permanent Wave—$6.50
392 Centre St. New. No. 1829

NEWTON CENTER

ALVORD BROS. REALTORS
NEWTON—WELLESLEY—WESTON
Opp. Depot, Newton Centre
Tel.: Centre Newton 3006

BOND'S Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

STAR MARKET CO. of NEWTON
304 WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE
Free delivery to all the Newtons. Charge accounts solicited. Newton North 6280.

MASSACHUSETTS

WEST NEWTON

Barron's
INC.
Newton's Department Store of QUALITY and VALUE
West Newton 1665 West Newton Square
Official Outfitters for Boy and Girl Scouts

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
BECKMANN'S
Opposite City Hall MAIN STREET

PITTSFIELD

Announcing Generous Savings in Our After Christmas
COAT AND DRESS CLEARANCE
The Wallace Company

C. H. CUTTING CO.
wishes you all a
Very Happy New Year

FOR CHRISTMAS ENJOY A DEPENDABLE GOOD TURKEY FROM KELSEY'S
Many compliment us on the quality of our Fresh Dressed Poultry.
KELSEY'S POULTRY
Pittsfield, Dalton, Great Barrington

Thru life insurance you can capitalize your earning power and assure a definite amount of money at a specific time.
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
28 NORTH ST. DIAL 8312

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM STREET Tel. 6996

January Clearance
STARTS JANUARY 2ND
BATCHELDERS
83 EAST STREET Opp. Court House

QUINCY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. GRA 3418—9:30 to 11:30 daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEARCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

HOWARD L. HILTZ
(Successor to John T. Trefry & Co.)
INSURANCE
1372 HANCOCK STREET
Room 8 Granite 4116

Dresses Hosiery Underwear
Evelyn C. Jenny
GRANITE 4706
46 BEALE STREET, WOLLASTON

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock St. Gra. 3698

Cushings Laundry
GRANITE 6518 SOUTHERN DIV.
Richardson's Elite Laundry
Ask About Our 12 lbs. for $1.00

RAWSON'S MARKET
488 HANCOCK STREET, WOLLASTON
Fancy Turkeys Dixie Lamb Patties
Fancy Fruit and Vegetables
TEL. PRE. 1280 FREE DELIVERY

William D. Michael, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
1516 HANCOCK STREET
Office Tel. Pres. 6735 Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Authorized Sales and Service for TRICO WINDSHIELD WIPERS
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
Repairing on all makes of cars and trucks —Buick, Packard, Chevrolet, Ford
570 ADAMS STREET President 2704

The Children's Shop
MISS EDGECOMB, Proprietor
Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
1255 HANCOCK STREET Granite 9068

THRIFTY SERVICE only 6c lb. after the minimum of 96c.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. President 5000

M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE RENTALS
Apartments, heated and unheated. Single houses.
1359 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps, Heaters, etc.
Radio Service on All Makes
1590 Hancock Street Gra. 4340

READING

Wendell Bancroft & Co.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

Happy New Year to All
TORRE'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

RANGE OIL
ALVAH W. CLARK
212 Main Street — Tel. Rea. 0401
91 Haven Street — Tel. Rea. 1123-W

SALEM

Lee & Osborn
ELECTRICAL GIFTS
197-201 Washington Street

The Merchants National Bank
The Only National Bank in Salem
253 ESSEX STREET

SOMERVILLE

SHAWMUT HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Building Hardware, Plumbing Supplies.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
514 MEDFORD STREET
MAGOUN SQUARE Som. 2470-1

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
32 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Speed with Moderate Prices
3 and 5 College Circle — Somerset 2337-M

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the articdle which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is Kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Bemis Place. 1 to 5 daily.

NEW YEAR CARDS
for those overlooked at Christmas. Prizes for your New Year's Party.
Christmas Cards at half price.
EMPIRE STATIONERS
Lending Library — 305 Bridge Street

CITY DYE WORKS
CLEANERS—DYERS
FURRIERS
1159 State St. Tel. 4-5651

WALTHAM
Established 1872

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal — Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

A. T. BALL, Inc.
Opp. City Hall — 609 Main Street
The Most Interesting Shop in Waltham
Toys—Stationery—Books
Office Supplies
Portable Typewriters

WELLESLEY HILLS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Riverdale Market
Highest Quality Meats, Fruit and Vegetables
1 Forest St., 392 Washington St. Tel. Wel. 1660

WINTHROP

IDEAL MARKET
Wishes All Monitor Friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year
197 Winthrop St. — Ocean 0241

Art Craft Shoppe
All Kinds of Interior Work
2% discount on all cash orders for January, 1935
20 BARTLETT RD. Tel. Ocean 0898-M
E. Everhard, also J. Walton

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers — Potted Plants
2 BOXFORD STREET — DIAL 24667

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea; central; gas fires in bedrooms; from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360

GLAMORGANSHIRE—A comfortable home offered; room furnished or unfurnished; garage if required. PARKER, 42, Cornerswell Road, Penarth.

LONDON, BEAUMONT. 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERKS—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games, excellent education; happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BIRMINGHAM—Try The "Reliable" Agency, 363 Bearwood Rd., Smethwick; good service and situations; office interviews Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays.

FLATS TO LET

BEDFORD—Well-furnished flat, 3-4 rooms, or combined rooms with kitchenette; every comfort and convenience; no attendance; moderate. Miss Walden, 39 Conduit Road.

FURRIERS

BOURNEMOUTH—WILLIAM HARRIS, ladies' tailor, furrier; fur coats repaired, dyed, cleaned, remodelled; costumes from 3½ guineas, perfect cut, latest style, own materials made up. 36 The Triangle.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

PINNER—Freehold detached, 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms; garage; modern conveniences; £1750. Box M-8894, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES WANTED

RETIRED colonel, with family growing up, requires roomy cottage in country district in England, within 3 to 4 miles of Christian Science church; 5 bedrooms, good garden, rent £50-£60. Box M-1011, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BATH—Lady receives paying guests; comfortable modern home; pleasant locality; from 2 guineas. MRS. BROTHERTON, 39, Penn Lea Road, Bath.

BIRMINGHAM — Paying guests received in lady's house; moderate terms. Apply: MRS. HODGKINSON, 99 Hagley Road, Edgbaston.

BRIGHTON — Vacancies for paying guests; near sea and Christian Science church; terms moderate. Shanklin House, 14, Oriental Place.

WORTHING—Two or one permanent paying guests desired; central; 38/- weekly. Box M-8891, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods; tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST VACANT

HINDHEAD—Capable cook-general may obtain comfortable situation with every opportunity for learning high-class cooking; state all particulars. Box M-8895, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HINDHEAD, SURREY — Head housemaid or useful maid, 2 other housemaids kept; must be very capable, used care of linen and good furniture; comfortable post, all modern conveniences; £35. CLARKE, Manormead.

HINDHEAD—Housemaids, second and third, required, thoroughly experienced, £40 and £30. CLARKE, Manormead, Hindhead, Surrey.

HINDHEAD—House parlourmaid, must be thoroughly experienced, seven in staff; £60. CLARKE, Manormead, Hindhead, Surrey.

SOUTH COAST RESORT—Wanted, lady, experienced hotel book-keeper and typist; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-8892, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SURBITON, SURREY — Reliable person for house-parlour work; family 3; comfortable home, separate bedroom; man does windows, coals; £48, £52. MRS. BOYS, 92 Ditton Road.

ROOMS TO LET

RICHMOND, SURREY—Apartments, comfortable; board as desired; excellent cooking; high position; 4 minutes stations; well recommended. 94 Church Road.

TEACHERS

BOURNEMOUTH—Josephine Page A. T. C. L. Welcomes pupils, singing and pianoforte (Curwen method for beginners). 38 Heathwood Rd., Winton.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS—A sound basic training offered, moderate fees. W. B. POULTNEY, 185 So. Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25. Liv. 3134.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Parsons, Welch & Cowell
Estate Agents, Auctioneers, etc.
128 High Street, Sevenoaks — Phone 38

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd. CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS AND SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

P. H. ALLIN & SONS
PLUMBERS and HEATING ENGINEERS
Agents for Sunstar Boiler Cookers
46 Sidney Street — Phone 666

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

The WATCH that fascinated the QUEEN. The ROYAL SPORTS MODEL will stand the roughest of wear. Splendid Timekeeper. Silver Case. 63/-

Mortimer Ricks JEWELLER

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY

G. A. NORTON
For FOOTWEAR of every description
23 PALACE AVENUE — TEL. 5686

A. E. Dey Ltd.
GROCER and BUTCHER
HYDE ROAD CORNER
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY" and "SERVICE"

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

T. L. Harding & Sons Limited
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
MARKET STREET — PHONE 2279

J. F. ROCKHEY, Ltd.
direct attention to their lovely display of
NEW VELVETS and SILKS
for Evening and Dinner Dresses
Most attractive. Quite inexpensive.
49-53 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TO MONITOR READERS
THANK YOU
for your kind support, and I wish you a HAPPY NEW YEAR.
GOODEVE
HOUSE FURNISHER
ABBEY ROAD

H. CRUSE
BUILDER and DECORATOR
can build you a house and do repairs of any description.
173 WINDSOR ROAD. — PHONE 3534

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE
Throughout January
4a, 5 and 6 STRAND — Tel. 4314

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD — 7 FORE STREET
BABBACOMBE — ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

WAYCOTTS'
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land and Estate Agents
Phone 4333 — Fleet Street
(Also Tram Terminus, Paignton)

WELLSWOOD LAUNDRY
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot
PHONE 2818

The Bon-Bon Shop
(J. C. Osmond)
8a VICTORIA PARADE
Chocolates • Confectionery

M. JEFFERIES
MILLINER
242 UNION STREET
Varied selection of Hand-made articles suitable for Gifts.

For Reliable Grocery
SLADE & SONS
Abbey Stores, Torquay
Ask for Jacob's Biscuits

N. C. WIDDOWSON
Estate Agent. Auctioneer.
Country Properties—Town Houses
FLEET STREET — 'PHONE 4241

DORSET

POOLE and District

WALTERS & Co.
(Parkstone) Ltd,
Fully Equipped A. A. and R. A. C. Garage

Daimler Lanchester B·S·A MORRIS
Bournemouth Road, Parkstone — Tel. 705

Bonnett's Stores
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
HARDWARE
POULTRY, GAME AND FISH
Commercial Road, Parkstone — Tel. 173

A. F. Clarke
HAIRDRESSER
REGISTERED EUGENE WAVER
9 Post Office Parade — 49 Parkstone. Tel.
327A Ashley Road — 859

ESSEX

COLCHESTER

JACOB'S BUTTER PUFFS
By Appointment
FORSDIKE & BONNER
FAMILY GROCERS
20 Head St. and 59 High St., COLCHESTER

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd.
44, 45, 46 BROADMEAD
Est. 1860 — Phone 25670 — BRISTOL
for Guaranteed Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, "Buovant" Upholstery, "Staples" Mattresses, 'Lloyd Loom' Products "Divanette" Bed-Settees
Complete House Furnishers

January Clearance Sale
Model Fur-Trimmed Coats, Day and Evening Gowns, Fur Coats, Furs and Millinery
Tel. 24309 — Sportswear
Must Be Cleared. Tremendous Values.
DOROTHY BELLAMY
13 Bridge Street, Bristol Bridge

BRUNNER'S BETTER CAKES
Original Fancy Gateaux, and CHOCOLATES
Good and Pure
CLARE STREET, BRISTOL
Centre Cafe (NEAR TOWN HALL)
Weston-super-Mare

GREETINGS for 1935
WELCOME to MORGAN'S CORNER
for New Year

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for your Sale Bargains *during January*

JANUARY STOCKTAKING SALE
Great Bargains in the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
at
TAYLOR'S *in the Green*
BRISTOL — PHONE 20225

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home and Holiday

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CHELTENHAM

GROCERIES
PROVISIONS — *All of the very highest order*
COOKED MEATS
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/4 WINCHCOMBE ST. — TEL. 2733

LANCE'S
JOHN LANCE & CO. LTD. CHELTENHAM
Fashion Specialists • General Drapers • House Furnishers

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BOBBY'S
WINTER SALE
COMMENCES
MONDAY, DEC. 31st
The Store in the Square

Harvey Nichols & Co. Limited
COMMERCIAL ROAD
FURNISHING SALE
Commences Monday
DECEMBER 31st
Exceptional Reductions are being made in all departments
For Three Weeks Only

Anderson & McAuley Ltd OF BELFAST
STOCKTAKING SALE
Household Linens, Fancy Linens, Handkerchiefs and Lingerie
Will be offered at reduced prices during Sale commencing:
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2nd
The Irish Linen Store — Gervis Place

Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons LTD.
COMMERCIAL ROAD — PHONE 5000
SPECIAL DISPLAY of LEATHER HANDBAGS and CUT GLASS at
MEADERS Ltd. Goldsmiths
Watchmakers — BOSCOMBE

COLLENET & CO.
COIFFEURS FRANCAIS
"A NEW YEAR GREETING"
To all our Customers, Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and a hope for the continuance of their patronage.

ANTHRACITE NUTS
FINE QUALITY
5716d.
JUDD
96a POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE

AISH & CO.
ELECTRICIANS
Wish to thank readers of the Monitor for the very generous amount of orders given to them during the past year for Electrical Installations, Lamps, Kettles, Cookers, Fans, Fires, Frigidaires, etc. They venture to hope that a continuance of such orders may be vouchsafed to them.

Wilsons Ltd LADIES' FASHIONS
Bournemouth and Boscombe — Tel. 439, Tel. 321

ALFRED CAVE LTD.
High-Class
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
JACOB'S and PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
DIADEM FLOUR
Chivers and Crosse & Blackwell's Products
Post Office, Moordown. Tel.: Winton 213
Delivery to All Districts Daily

BURTWELL & SONS
FAMILY BUTCHER
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
(Near Five Ways Hotel)
Phone Bournemouth 3347
Special Terms Offered to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

J. H. BUTLER
Building, Heating and Decorating Contractor
BOURNEMOUTH, WEST
Special attention given to all jobbing work.
PHONE 2741

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

SHOP AT—
HANDLEYS
EVERYTHING that is useful for the home and everything that is fashionable to wear all under one roof
Handleys is a place of interest, of cheerfulness and wonderful values.

Furnish with Confidence
John Dyers
KINGS ROAD SOUTHSEA
60 Dept. Store, Cafe & Man's Shop
Dyers Great January Sale is now proceeding—come and see how you can save pounds on your Fashions and Furnishing Needs!

ROEDA HIGH CLASS GARMENTS
TAILORS
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS, Ltd.
55 Palmerston Road Southsea

morants. SOUTHSEA
FUR BACK GLOVES
Beaver Coney. English Cape Palm. Worth 5/11 — 4/6
PALMERSTON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA
(Continued)

F. JAMES
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS
of every description
2a Albert Road, SOUTHSEA
Phone 4867

For Printing and Bookbinding of the Highest QUALITY
J. G. SAUNDERS & SON
MANUFACTURING STATIONER
70, Marmion Rd., Southsea — Phone 73926

KENT

BROMLEY

ROUCH & SONS
"THE LINEN SHOP"
148 AND 150 HIGH STREET
BROMLEY — RAV 2048
For house linen, fancy linen, curtain fabric, ladies' hosiery and Celanese underwear.

Tel. Ravensbourne 0528, 0529, 0530
URIDGE'S STORES
27 & 29 Widmore Rd.
25 Masons Hill, Bromley
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

Telephone: Ravensbourne 2689
R. S. PULLING
Automobile Engineer
SALES AND SERVICE
5 LONDON ROAD
BROMLEY-KENT

J. A. COLE
Rav. 2302 — 63 Masons Hill, Bromley
Distinctive Tailoring
Suits and Costumes to order from 5 gns.

FOR DIAMOND AND GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs.
21 High Street, Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

BOYS' CLOTHING
ALFRED PARSONS
Ravensbourne 0302
152 and 154 High Street
Braemar

PHONE RAV. 2802
H. S. LE FEVRE
Garden Contractor
Designs and Estimates Prepaid — Gardens Maintained.
63 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent

DECORATIONS
WINDOW CLEANING
BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. VICKERS & SON Limited
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 1264

Telephone Ravensbourne 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
The Broadway—63 High St., Bromley
Ladies' Underwear — Baby Linen
Hosiery — Children's Outfitting

MAISON FREDERIC
19 EAST STREET, BROMLEY
CHOCOLATES CONFECTIONERY

CANTERBURY

Coasts
Hairdressers of Repute
All Toilet Requisites
27 St. Margaret's Street
12 Mercery Lane. Tel. 163 Also at Tankerton

DYERS and CLEANERS
BEASLEYS
22-24 Stour Street — Telephone 233
Branch Offices
47 St. Georges Place, 41a St. Peters St.

SEVENOAKS

A. V. CRAZE
98 HIGH STREET — Phone 358
Florist, Fruiterer & Greengrocer
All Floral Designs

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Only the Best Dairy Produce
Agent for NEVILLE'S BREAD

WM. DAWS
Builder — Decorator
Electrical and Sanitary Engineer
TEL. 200

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R A C Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 300 Cars — Lock Ups
Open Day and Night

Rock Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR ROAD — TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 — Phone 1085

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables and also Heinz Products
21-22 Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells — Phone 662

LINDSAY HERMITAGE Ltd.
53 HIGH STREET
TUNBRIDGE WELLS — Phone 220
for
PIANOS, RADIOS and GRAMOPHONES

J. RAWSON & SON Ltd.
Automobile Engineers
Authorised Sales and Service Depot for Austin, Morris, Vauxhall, Talbot and Essex Cars
Phone 1460-1

WHITSTABLE

WINDYRIDGE LTD
GOWNS—MILLINERY
LADIES' TAILOR
Agent for Henry Heath Hats
10 OXFORD STREET — 'Phone 34

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

Henry Raiment & Co.
48 Granby Street and Rutland Street
FLORISTS TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
F. T. D. Agents
Send Your Greetings with Flowers by Wire to Anywhere, Anytime
Call in and see Raiments for full particulars.
Also FLEUROP AGENTS
(For Eastern Continental Orders)

NORFOLK

NORWICH

BAIRD'S SHOES
40, LONDON, ST., NORWICH
Lotus & Delta Agency
also at Yarmouth and Lowestoft

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

LILIAN ROSE
The Arcade, Cornmarket, Oxford
LADIES' HATTER and COSTUMIER
Greatly Reduced Prices During January
TEL. OXFORD 3328

Elliston & Cavell OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

SOMERSET

BATH

COAL of all kinds Tel. 2448
Smokeless Nuts for Stoves
Anthracite Specialists
BATH COAL CO.
(PEARSON), 17, ARGYLE STREET

COURT HAIRDRESSERS
EDMUNDS
Manicure and Eugène Permanent Waving Specialists.
Potter & Moore's Products
44, Milsom Street, BATH — Tel. 3326

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

KIRK & WELLS
Partners:
H. R. KIRK, F.A.L.P.A., F.N.A.A., F.C.I.A.
M. F. WELLS, A.A.L.P.A., F.C.I.A.
Auctioneers, Valuers, House and Estate Agents
MORTGAGES ARRANGED
Rents Collected
TEL. 1493 — WESTON-SUPER-MARE
Incorporated Insurance Agents
19, Alexandra Parade (Orchard St. Cor.)

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

ALLDERS SALE
offers you thousands of Genuine Bargains in Quality Merchandise
Allders, Croydon

House of Savaage
7A-9 George St., Croydon — Tel. 3113-4
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, DEC. 31st
of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Curtain Fabrics.
All substantially reduced in prices.

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
(Propr. W. W. Knights)
Tel. Purley 1977—1399
DRAPERS and MILLINERS
123 Brighton Road, Coulsdon and Tram Terminus, Purley
Specialities—Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese, Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.
ANNUAL WINTER SALE FROM JANUARY 7th to 31st

Smith & Wilson
HOSIERS and SHIRTMAKERS
15 George St., Croydon. Tel. 0228
STOCK TAKING SALE
(Commencing Jan. 3rd)

PHONE- FAIRFIELD 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19, LONDON ROAD, CROYDON
ALSO AT 126, GEORGE STREET
We greatly appreciate your custom.

High Grade Tailoring
For Ladies and Gentlemen
JORDAN BROS.
130A North End, Croydon (First Floor)
Test the experience of three generations.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
CAR PARK—WOOD ST.
SERVICES AND SUPPLIES
Kingston 1001

Printing and Bookbinding
T. J. S. Guilford & Co., Ltd.
47 LONDON ROAD
KINGSTON ON THAMES
TELEPHONE NO. KINGSTON 0732

The MIRROR SALON
(Wm. A. Hamlin)
13 Park Road, Kingston Hill
TRIM ..... 1s. 6d.
MARCEL WAVE AND CURL 1s. 6d.
SHAMPOO AND SET ..... 2s. 6d.
PERMANENT WAVING 15/6-25/-
KINgston 2536

Why Not the Best?
from
WILCOX & SON, Butchers
Only at EDEN ST., KINGSTON
Claygate, Thames Ditton, and Weston Green — Tel. KINgston 0556

EVELYN ANNE LTD
for DAY AND EVENING GOWNS
HATS, SUITS, SPORTS WEAR
Elmbridge 3474 — 18 Claremont Road Surbiton

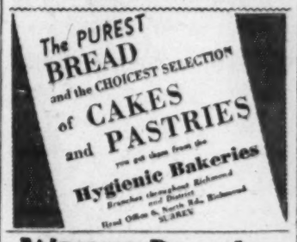
SURREY

KINGSTON and SURBITON
(Continued)

HIDE & CO. Ltd.
The Shop
Which Appeals to
MONITOR READERS
For All
FURNISHINGS and LADIES' WEAR
WINTER SALE
Commences Jan. 7th
KINgston 0186 — THE MARKET PLACE

R. A. PRESCOTT
FRUITERER, FLORIST, and GREENGROCER
66 SURBITON PARK ROAD
KINGSTON
KINgston 4281

RICHMOND and District



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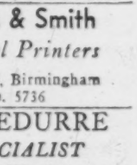

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Daily Features

Identification of Pacific 'Serpent' Ranges From Sea Cow to Ribbon Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.--Although Dr. W. A. Clemens, director of the marine experimental station at Departure Bay, near here, claims that the sea monster discovered on Henry Island recently by fishermen and believed to be a sea serpent is a waxheaded or basking shark, his contention is disputed by several other natural scientists, whose identifications range from sea cow to ribbon fish.

Regardless of the species to which the creature belongs, there is little doubt that it is an oddity in these waters. Dr. Neal Carter, fisheries authority, who was the second man to see the monster, and who has been restoring the skeleton for museum purposes, is still puzzled and says that he has never seen even a picture of such an object before. Prof. Trevor Kincaid, of the University of Washington, agrees that its description does not tally with anything he has ever read about or seen.

Those who differ with opinions so far given believe that it is too long and serpent-like to be a sea cow and that for the same reason it does not resemble a shark.

Sea cows were once common in North Pacific waters, but in recent years they have been rare. There is record of sea cows 30 or 40 feet in length in the days of Vitus Bering and in the 50 years following the voyages of that famous navigator large numbers of them were hunted. During the past 25 years no sea cows even approaching the dimensions of the Henry Island find have been seen.

Dr. Carter gives dimensions of the recent discovery as 30 feet in length and eight inches thick at the head, tapering to a tiny bone at the tail. There are no ribs and no indication that any ever existed. There are some stout external limbs of a hard, gristly substance, attached to spreading flippers, of which only the skeleton has been preserved. There seem to have been four of these flippers. About the head was found a mass of stiff hairs suggesting a mane.

Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

(All times given are local)

Newscasts will appear on Fridays. These newscasts are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon and 7:45 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; WIXAZ, 31.35m.

Boston—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:40 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Maine

Portland—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days except Saturday, 10:45 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Eastern States

Florida

Orlando—Week days, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.

New Jersey

Newark—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Albany—Week days, no regular time assigned, WABY, 1370kc.

Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.

Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.

Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.

Chester—Week days, except Wednesday, 12:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WGNY, 1210kc.

Jamestown—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WOCL, 1210kc.

Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ 1290kc.

Syracuse—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.

Utica—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

White Plains—Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.

Woodside—Tuesdays, 2 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Durham—Mondays, 8:45 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12 noon; Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 p. m.; WDNC, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:20 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Little Rock—Week days, 12 noon, KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Joliet—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WCLS, 1310kc.

Springfield—Week days, 6:30 p. m., WTAX, 1210kc.

Tuscola—Week days, except Saturday, 8 a. m., WDZ—1070kc.

Indiana

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBU, 1210kc.

Evansville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WGBF, 630kc.

Fort Wayne—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis—Week days, 5 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute—Week days, 1:45 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Davenport—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOC, 1370kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KFBI, 1050kc.

Dodge City—Week days, 11:45 a. m., KGNO, 1340kc.

Kansas City—Week days, 7:30 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Week days, 1 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Shreveport—Week days, except Saturday, 7:15 p. m., KWKH, 1100kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Week days, 3:45 p. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Jackson—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WIBM, 1370kc.

Lansing—Week days, except Saturday, 12:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 9:15 p. m., WJIM, 1420kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days except Saturdays, 3 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

Missouri

Columbia—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

Springfield—Week days, 7:30 a. m., and 12:30 and 4:45 p. m., KGBX, 1310kc.

Montana

Great Falls—Week days, 8:30 p. m., KFBB, 1280kc.

Missoula—Twice a week, no regular time assigned, KGVO, 1200kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln—Week days, 3:15 p. m.; KFAB, 770kc; week days, 8:45 p. m.; KFOR, 1210kc.

Omaha—Week days, 9:30 p. m., KOIL, 1260kc.

Scottsbluff—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

Ohio

Akron—Week days, no regular time assigned, WJW, 1210kc.

Columbus—Week days, 12:30 and 6 p. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Mt. Orab—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WHBD, 1370kc.

Oklahoma

Norman—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNAD, 1010kc.

Ponca City—Week days, 8 a. m., WBBZ 1200kc.

South Dakota

Aberdeen—Week days, no regular time assigned, KABN, 1420kc.

Huron—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KDGY 1340kc.

Watertown—Week days, 9 a. m., and 3:30 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.

Yankton—Week days, 10 p. m., WNAX, 570kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KNOW, 1500kc.

Corpus Christi—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLD, 1040kc.

Dublin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFPL, 1310kc.

Fort Worth—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Houston—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTRH, 1330kc.

Lubbock—Week days, 5 p. m., KFYO, 1310kc.

Port Arthur—Week days, 6:30 a. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

San Angelo—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc.

Tyler—Week days, 9:45 a. m., KGKB, 1500kc.

Weslaco—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wichita Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGKO, 570kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Alamosa—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGIW, 1420kc.

Colorado Springs—Week days, except Saturday, 10 a. m., and week days, 9 p. m., KVOR, 1270kc.

Denver—Week days, 10 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Grand Junction—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFXJ, 1200kc.

Greeley—Week days, 9 a. m., KFKA, 880kc.

Pueblo—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGHF, 1320kc.

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.

Pacific States

California

Hollywood—Week days, 6:30 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 1:35 p. m., KFRC, 610kc.

Stockton—Week days, 12:15 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

Oregon

Portland—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Seattle—Week days, 9:30 a. m., 6 and 9 p. m., KJR, 970kc; KOMO, 920kc.

Spokane—Week days, 8:30 a. m., 1:15 and 9:15 p. m., KGA, 900kc.

Tacoma—Week days, 6 p. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Walla Walla—Week days, 8:15 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Week days, 9:30 a. m., CFAC, 930kc.

Edmonton—Week days, no regular time assigned, CJCA, 730kc.

Lethbridge—Week days, no regular time assigned, CJOC, 1230kc.

British Columbia

Vancouver—Week days, 8 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:15 p. m., CKY, 960kc.

Ontario

Chatham—Week days, 1:15 p. m., CFCO, 600kc.

Hamilton—Week days except Mondays, 8:15 p. m.; Mondays, 5:45 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

London—Week days, no regular time assigned, CFPL, 730kc.

St. Catharines—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Windsor—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Dec. 30

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

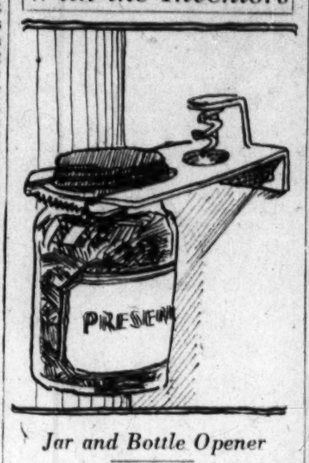
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

New York Curb Bond Sales

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Yearly bond sales on the New York Curb Exchange reached $1,000,000,000 Wednesday, the first time in the history of the exchange that sales have attained that figure. In 1921, the first year the Curb Exchange moved indoors from the sidewalks of Broad Street, bond sales aggregated $25,510,000. There are 603 bond issues traded in on the curb.

With the Inventors



Jar and Bottle Opener

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT LAST, a way to disengage the most stubborn jar lid without calling in the man of the house! Stephen J. Heiner, of Scranton, Penna., has just received U. S. Patent No. 1981104 for this ingenious bit of kitchen equipment which is fastened to the wall. The jaws in front have sufficient spring to clamp a jar top firmly while one untwists the jar beneath it. The corkscrew at the rear is waiting for someone to screw a cork up into it and then pull the bottle downward—minus the cork!

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Two Motions

No. 12

A motion was before the meeting, and a motion to defer action was made. Someone rose to a point of order, stating that one motion at a time was enough. Then Solomon Wright arose.

"THE motion to postpone a question indefinitely is debatable," explained Mr. Wright, "and it leaves the main question open to debate, as well. Therefore, both the matter of constructing a sidewalk and the advisability of postponing action may be discussed at this time."

Several villagers spoke, and then the motion to postpone the question indefinitely was put to a vote. It lost.

"The motion before the house is that we construct a sidewalk from the highway to the railroad station," announced the president. "Are there any remarks?"

Phillip Jordon, the treasurer, secured the floor. "Our friend, Caleb Wells, is among those who favor this project. I wonder if he can guarantee payment of the contract price if our funds run short. As yet we aren't exactly burdened with money."

President Putney cast a smiling look of inquiry in the direction of Caleb, who seemed a bit puzzled.

"Now, Mr. President," he began, evidently willing to be on the receiving end of a friendly jibe, "I can only say to Phil what the worm said to the fish: 'If you had kept your big mouth shut, I wouldn't have been in this fix.'"

When the laughter subsided, Henry Douglas obtained the floor. "The motion doesn't specify the material to be used; so I move to amend the motion by inserting the word 'cement' before the word 'sidewalk'."

The motion to amend was seconded, and the president stated it and asked for remarks.

Melvin Otis was recognized: "I believe there is such a thing as an amendment to an amendment," he observed, "so I move to amend the amendment by adding a provision which would limit the cost of the sidewalk to $50."

Several were heard to second the motion.

Sol Wright waited a few moments to see what would happen. Then, when it was evident that the chair was going to put the motion made by Mr. Otis, he interrupted.

What! Isn't Mr. Otis's motion an amendment to an amendment? Hm-m! Well, we'll hear Brother Wright on Monday.

What They Say

Prisons as Monuments

"When all is said and done, the finest prison we can build will stand as a monument to neglected youth."—*James A. Johnston, warden, Alcatraz Penitentiary.*

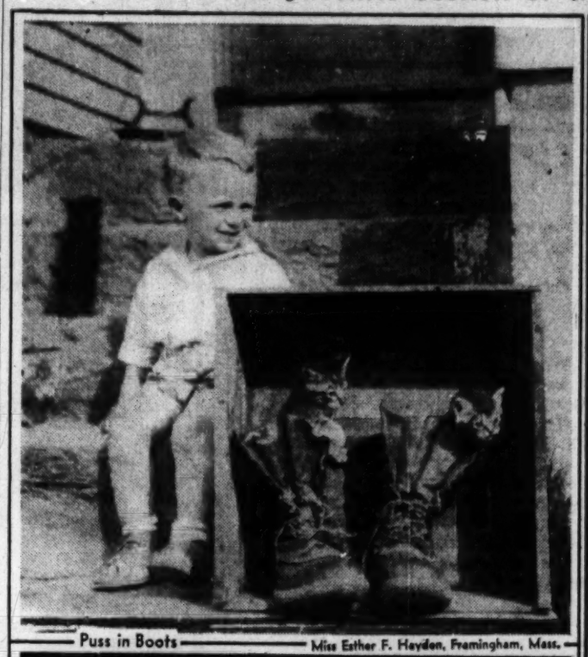
The Dollar

"The only hope of business lies in the mass consumer's dollar—in the possibility of making that dollar buy more than it is buying."—*Edward A. Filene.*

Well-Known Fact

"It is impossible to please everybody."—*Mary Pickford.*

From the Juvenile Section of the Monitor Camera Club's Album



Puss in Boots — Miss Esther F. Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

Cheerful Cherub — Doris Lee Dilliard, St. Louis

Patience — June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Abram and Abraham

WE ARE told in Genesis 17:1ff. that when Abram was "ninety years old and nine" Yahwah appeared to him, calling upon him to "be . . . perfect" and promising to make a covenant with him, announcing that as one of the tokens of the agreement the patriarch's name was to be changed from "Abram" to "Abraham."

In the original, the name "Abram" appears to signify "Exalted" (*ram*) "father" (*ab*). The suggestion in Genesis 17:5 that Abraham means "father of a multitude" or "of many nations" is generally admitted to be based on assonance rather than on strict etymology (as often in the Old Testament). There is no word *raham* in Hebrew; but the word for multitude is *hamon*, which seems to have suggested the change from "Abram" to "Abraham" and the meaning attached to the latter name by the writer.

Daily Anecdote

Rustic Actor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN George Frederic Cooke, the noted actor, was performing in a country town, he became indebted to the village tailor. The tailor very much desired an opportunity to appear on the stage and proposed to Cooke that if he would allow him to do so, he would give him a receipt in full for his bill. Cooke joyously acceded.

The tailor was given the part of Catesby to Cooke's Richard. In the tent scene Richard arose and shouted, "Who's there?" This was the tailor's cue and he entered, determined to make a hit. The sight of the audience gave him stage fright, and instead of beginning his speech as he had learned it, he started in the middle. "'Tis I, my lord," he stammered, "the early village cock," then stopped short.

Cooke paused to enjoy the man's embarrassment, then growled: "Why in the mischief don't you crow then?"

The Children's Corner

The After-Christmas Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE Christmas the little tree stood, with many others, outside a shop whose front was painted red. The green of the trees against the red of the shop made a pretty picture, and their fresh fragrance brought happiness to all who passed. Day by day their numbers grew less, for each day one or more of the trees was bought and carried off. All this time the little tree was quite hidden behind

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Here's This Little Tree," She Cried Indignantly, "And Never a Child to Enjoy It at All."

other and larger ones. At last, as these were sold, the little tree came to light. Pieces of wood were fastened to its trunk so that now it stood upright on the pavement and no longer had to lean against the shop for support. Although it was small, it was green and symmetrical, and it looked gay with the tinsel and berries in the shop window behind it. Finally, three days before Christmas there were only two trees left in front of the red shop—the little one, and a very large one.

"Now we are the long and the short of it," they said to one another. "Which will go first?" It was really quite exciting.

Just then two men from the shop seized the big tree and loaded it onto a truck for delivery. It had been bought by the hotel at the corner, and was to officiate at a children's Christmas party. Gayly colored lights would gleam among its branches, a great glittering star would crown its top, and happy children would dance around it to the music of piano and violin. It waved good-by to the little tree and was off.

"Last but not least," said the little tree. "Size is not everything. I'm alone, but I'm not lonely, and soon children will be dancing around me."

Many people looked at the little tree as they passed, but no one bought it until the very day before Christmas, when a young woman on her way to work paid a quarter and carried it off in her hand. "It's just the thing for the office table!" she said.

It was warm and pleasant in the office. Standing on the table with some green paper wrapped around its wooden standard, the little tree thought it seemed like summer-time. The office girls draped some frost-like tinsel over its branches, and laid packages tied with gay ribbons on the table underneath. When they went home they carried off the packages and wished each other "Merry Christmas!" Then the little tree was left alone again.

"If before Christmas is so nice, what will Christmas itself be?" it thought. But when Christmas Day came, the little tree was still alone. Nobody came to the office all the day but the sunshine, which bathed the tree in light and warmth, and a small mouse, picking up the crumbs that the office girls had dropped at luncheon time the day before.

"When will the children come to dance around me?" wondered the little tree, but nothing happened, so it dozed and dreamed all day. The next day the charwoman came in early to clean the office.

"Here's this little tree," she cried indignantly, "and never a child to enjoy it at all. It's a shame, it is, and the five little Smiths at my house with never a tree nor a toy to have pleasure in it!"

"Did you say there were five children at your house without a tree?" said the office girls. "Let's send them this one, even if it is after Christmas."

So the tree went home with the charwoman to the five little Smiths. And with it went a big box of toys and goodies from the 5-and-10-cent store across the street. And so there was dancing around the tree and the music of happy laughter. Not for just one day, either. As long as green needles were left on the tree the children enjoyed it and the tree was happy.

"Before-Christmas is lovely," it thought, "and dreams are pleasant on Christmas Day, but after-Christmas is best of all, for it lasts so long."

Quotation for Today

IF THOU faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small—for the day of adversity is its first real opportunity.

—BABCOCK

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"People Are Good"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

THE union station was a cheerful place. Large Christmas trees winked gayly from every corner, and wreaths of holly swung from overhead. The happy faces of travelers and those who had come to meet them were seen on every side.

An elderly man in a frayed overcoat approached a taxi driver. "I've lost all the money I have in the world," he said. "Ninety dollars—it took me three years to save it, workin' on farms in Oklahoma."

The kind-hearted taxi driver took the trembling man to the "lost-and-found" desk, but no one had heard of his money there, neither did any of the redcaps know of it. They heard his story and all were eagerly sympathetic and anxious to help him. He had drifted into town on his way to another city, where he had relatives who would take care of him. Finally, he was put into a taxicab and sent back to the room he had vacated, where it was believed he might have left his money.

Shortly afterward a man walked up to one of the redcaps. "I just found a roll of bills on the floor," he said. "Ninety dollars—where do I turn it in?"

The redcap escorted him joyfully to the station master's office, where the finder of the money was received with jubilation.

When the elderly man returned, his tearful expression changed to one of beaming happiness as his money was placed in his hand. The good news had spread around quickly, and there was a large gathering to see him off.

As he got on the train, he turned and smiled. "People are good," he said simply.

In Lighter Vein

Two Rules

"My boy," said the magnate to his son, "there are two things which are vitally necessary if you are to succeed in business."

"What are they, dad?"

"Honesty and sagacity."

"What is honesty?"

"Always—no matter what happens or how adversely it may affect you—always keep your word once you have given it."

"And sagacity?"

"Never give it."—*Unidentified.*

Delayed in the Mails

A stamp collector called at a post office up in the north woods and asked for the new issue of the National Park stamps. The postmaster replied that the stamps had not yet come.

Then the collector said: "How about your obsolete stamps?"

"They have not come yet either," was the unexpected reply.

Investment

"I see Smith has an automobile."

"Yes; his rich uncle gave it to him."

"Why, he told me he put all the money he had into it."

"So he did. He bought four gallons of gasoline."—*Grit.*

Right Man

Voice (over telephone): "Are you the game warden?"

Game warden: "Yes, ma'am."

Voice: "Well, I am so thankful I have the right person at last! Would you mind suggesting some games suitable for a children's party?

No Duplication of Effort

Marathon Runner (coming in an easy last): "Did you take my time?"

Timekeeper: "I didn't have to. You took it yourself."—*Unidentified.*

Zoological Note

Junior Joe was watching his mother make a rice pudding for his lunch. When the raisins were added, he asked, "Mumsy, what were raisins when they were alive?"

Oh! Oh!

Mother (from staircase): "Tommy, for goodness' sake, turn off that loudspeaker!"

Tommy: "But, mother, this isn't the radio. This is Mrs. Brown come to see you."—*Cash Year.*

Vocations

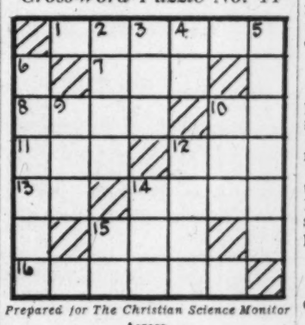
(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

For the Rose Jar

"AS IN a rose jar filled with petals sweet" has an appeal for us all; and dried rose petals scented with "attar of rose," together with various spices (with cloves and cinnamon predominating), as well as some lavender flowers, a few jasmine violets, etc., can be made into delightful gifts with the fragrance, like a sweet memory, lasting for many years.

They are very attractive when placed in brightly colored cellophane packages and tied artistically, and are greatly in demand. Alice R. S.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 44



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Rodent
7—A small deer
8—Layman
10—Preposition
11—Nocturnal bird
12—Serpent
13—Indefinite article
14—An English Quaker
15—Corpulent
16—Thinly diffused

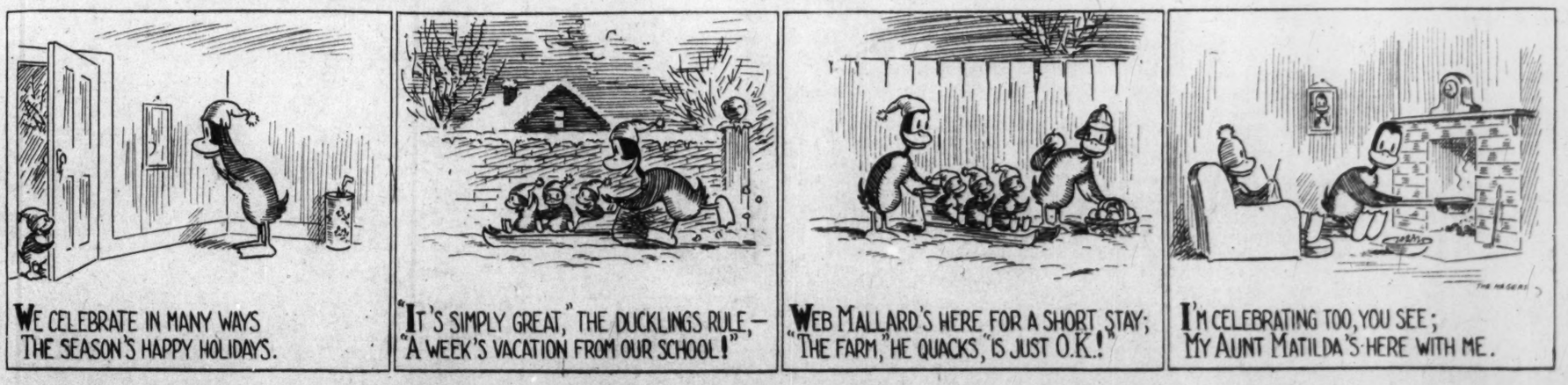
Down

2—Accessory seed-covering
3—Legendary bird of prey
4—Pronoun
5—A lessee
6—Loose outer garments
9—Beard of wheat
10—Electrified particle
12—Wagers
14—Equality
15—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Adventures of Waddles—*School Vacation*

By The Hagers


WE CELEBRATE IN MANY WAYS
THE SEASON'S HAPPY HOLIDAYS.
"IT'S SIMPLY GREAT," THE DUCKLINGS RULE,—
"A WEEK'S VACATION FROM OUR SCHOOL!"
WEB MALLARD'S HERE FOR A SHORT STAY;
"THE FARM," HE QUACKS, "IS JUST O.K.!"
I'M CELEBRATING TOO, YOU SEE;
MY AUNT MATILDA'S HERE WITH ME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Forgetting the "Forgotten Man"

PROTEGE or poor relation—which designation is settling on the "forgotten man" as the New Deal approaches the new year? Is he now become that "most irrelevant thing in nature," that triumph to the enemy, which Charles Lamb discovers a poor relation to be? And, as the sun of business recovery ascends, will his sponsors find him "a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noontide of our prosperity"?

A survey made for the Methodist Federation for Social Service by Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary indicates that the stranger whom President Roosevelt welcomed as the "forgotten man" may soon become what the gentle Elia would call a "perpetually recurring mortification" at the New Deal family table.

A top-heavy advantage to banks and industries, an artificial scarcity of goods, a lower standard of living, is the fare that the New Deal menu offers its most famous guest, Dr. Ward's study asserts. It finds only 10 per cent of the huge governmental expenditures getting through to the "ordinary man," and 9,000,000 families living in sub-standard homes. It emphasizes the fact that profits have increased by far greater percentages than have wages.

Of course the most complete and judicious studies of effects of the New Deal leave room for controversy. The weighty and voluminous discussion which economists waged at the Chicago meeting of the American Economic Association Wednesday shows how much room.

It is perhaps too soon to speak of the families in sub-standard homes. One of the New Deal's most attractive ventures is its housing program, and one that cannot be expected to bloom with benefits overnight. And it is misleading to compare the rise in wages and profits on a percentage basis. Wage totals making the much bigger figure, their percentage increase is bound to be much smaller than that of profits, even where the actual dollar gain is many times larger. A wage increase from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 is only 100 per cent. But a profit gain from $100,000 to $500,000 is fivefold.

The small portion of governmental expenditure reaching the man in the street is something for which the New Deal must yet account. Artificial scarcity also is chargeable to certain of its plans to rebalance the national economy. But the most serious questions about the New Deal concern broader considerations than these—matters which go deeper even than economic rehabilitation.

These questions arise from the conflict between expedients and fundamentals of government. There seems to be confusion among some New Dealers as to what constitutes truly democratic government. The turning over of control of prices and markets to groups which represent only a small part of the whole public interest in those markets is evidence of this. There are a good many different kinds of "forgotten men" in the United States today as a result of policies which favor the producer over the consumer, and which have courted the worker in overalls and have all but forgotten the "white collar."

Obviously the question raised by the Methodist social service group defies dogmatic answers. It nevertheless suggests a line of thought that Americans might well pursue more closely. The millions on the relief rolls can no longer be called forgotten men. But a new kind of forgetting has produced a new kind of forgotten citizen in twenty months of New Dealing. When this forgotten man announces his presence he may have some of the embarrassing aspects of a poor relation, yet he will demand of course no special favors but only such equality of opportunity as democratic government should guarantee.

Why Wings Over Europe?

THERE is no great power in the world, not even the United States, which is less open to the charge of militarism or aggressiveness in her policy than Great Britain. Yet the British Government is finding it necessary to make large increases in her air strength.

The pacifists in Britain are uneasy. Equally uneasy are the critics of the Government on the other side. In the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill elaborated a powerful argument, challenging the Government to answer whether it was true that Germany was preparing an air arm which within a few years would give her crushing superiority over Britain.

The statement was shown to be exaggerated. Yet the preponderating feeling in Britain is that she has, at the moment, no alternative but to build up her air strength to equality with other leading powers. Competition is thrust upon her. Why? Because disarmament agreement, up to now, has failed in Europe; because Germany has left the League of Nations; because Germany is avowedly, and to an unknown extent, rearming.

But Mr. Baldwin, speaking for the British Government, held out hope that a method of agreement might yet be found. If France can be induced to accept Germany's demand for equality, if Germany can be brought back into the League, and if the extent and limits of the Locarno method can be clearly defined, Europe could make a new start. May it not be hoped that Great Britain, with moral support from the United States, may take the lead in defining a constructive policy of constructive disarmament strengthened by regional pacts and collective guarantees?

An Electrifying Prospect

BECAUSE of the intense momentary interest in the public utilities issue, unification of all electric power lines stands out as the predominant recommendation in the report of the Mississippi Valley Committee. This obtains notwithstanding that the report deals with other subjects which in the long run and at other times may bulk at least equally important.

Indeed, the power recommendations are not seen in their proper perspective unless the electrical factor is viewed as, in the words of the committee, "a component part of a larger plan aiming at the solution of the fundamental problems of flood control, low water control, navigation, irrigation, soil conservation, forestation, recreation and other matters."

Heretofore there has been controversy as to whether hydroelectric power should be publicly developed for its own sake or only when incidental to some other and public purpose. That issue is brushed aside and the question is rested on whether the dams, reservoirs or other works involved are justified by the whole combination of purposes to be served.

Even on this basis there may be reasonable and serious doubt as to the justification for so large a program as the committee puts forward, involving ultimately some 500 dams on the Mississippi tributaries and within 20 years the expenditure of $1,000,000,000, half for "self-liquidating power installations," and half for other purposes. Particularly may it be inquired whether reliable sources of water power as great as the estimates are really developable in an area of such gentle slopes as most of the central basin of the United States and whether new plants are so sure of being self-liquidating as the committee assumes.

But it is for this that plans are put forward—that the items in them may be scrutinized and weighed, and this in the light of not merely a few but rather all the effects they may have on the communities concerned, so far as these can be foreseen.

A great deal of very skillful and meritorious planning must have preceded the building of the extensive superpower lines which now crisscross a large part of the Mississippi Valley as well as of other parts of the United States. These have been built by private initiative and this initiative should be preserved in the effort to link new water-power resources to those chains for a network comparable to the "grid" system of England.

Americans are well accustomed to giving generous praise to the genius of men who have the foresight and organizing ability to bring about great private enterprises for the public service and their own gain. Surely it can be no less commendable that men now should endeavor in behalf of the public to exercise foresight and organizing ability in an effort to accomplish a co-ordinated development of the water resources of an inland empire. To do so gives promise of turning the destructive force of erosive floods into the useful energy of rural and urban electric current.

A Code for Adjectives

WITHOUT disrespect to the code makers, isn't it time to put in a few words on behalf of the overworked adjectives of everyday American speech? Some of these useful members of conversational society have been putting in rather long hours of late while their synonym relations have lingered wistfully among the unemployed. Slang seems to be guilty of considerable "chiseling" in the employment of vocabularies, and an opportunity for spreading the work among the common carriers of ideas appears close at hand.

Take the oft-reiterated word "swell," or the phrase, "It's the nuts," now in widespread parlance. As substitutes for "fine" and "good" there is no doubt that these capsules of characterization contain a flavor which has been pretty well dried out of their older compeers. But the attrition of usage wears away the significance of many words and combinations thereof, and slang to be really effective must offer a degree of novelty and crispness. Why not give the less regularly employed synonyms at least a part-time job?

If something more varied than "fine" and "good" is wanted to express discriminating commendation, an amazing family of substitutes is already occupying the anteroom of the verbal employment department. Not far from 125 synonyms are available, with shades of meaning flexible enough to meet almost any employment need.

One need not be a purist to advocate admitting such synonyms to the ranks of full-time jobholders in the busy world of words. If a code becomes necessary, its formulation will be not so much a matter of passing new laws in the legislatures of etiquette as the setting of examples worth emulating by employers of words who find satisfaction in accuracy without pedancy and who recognize that an occasional survey of idle adjectives brings forth attractive possibilities of speech enrichment.

Japan in America

Book of the Day

THERE are two common misconceptions about the problem of migrating Japanese. One is that untold millions of them are now spread over the earth, underliving and outcompeting the natives. The other is that, given half a chance, more millions would debouch over the same countries on the same quest.

The facts do not bear out these fancies. The agitation caused in various countries by Japanese immigration has totally obscured the fact that not many Japanese have emigrated during the last fifty years. Probably there are not so many as 1,000,000 Japanese outside Japan—or the yearly increase in the Japanese population. What is more, the Japanese are a peculiarly home-loving people, and are driven away from their beautiful islands only by economic necessity. When they leave, they feel that they have left the spiritual part of themselves behind (the Japanese themselves call it *tamashii*), and they look to the time when they can return.

In a painstaking investigation into the conditions of second-generation Japanese in the United States (THE SECOND-GENERATION JAPANESE PROBLEM, by Edward K. Strong Jr. Stanford University Press. $3.25), a Stanford professor of psychology, puts the immigration problem as affecting the United States in its true perspective. The Japanese came late to the United States. There were only fifty-five in 1870, but 60,000 Chinese. The number was still only 148 in 1880, two years after Congress had voted for Chinese exclusion. When the agitation against Japanese immigration started (circa 1900), the Japanese population was only 24,326. It is now 138,834.

Professor Strong complains of the faulty statistics upon which opinion on the immigration problem has been formed. Japanese left for home, apparently, without making any dent upon the American figures. The agitation ending in 1907 in a gentleman's agreement with Japan to cut down immigration reduced the average yearly arrival by three fourths. America relied on Japan's honor—with success, according to Prof. P. J. Treat. The 1907 agreement worked out, according to this authority, "with fewer abuses than the admission of Chinese under the exclusion laws which we administer ourselves."

Pacific coast opinion, however, remained unsatisfied. In 1924 there was enacted an exclusion measure which ever since has been a corroding poison in Japanese-American relations. Japan was put in a class by itself. If it had been included with the other nations in the quota system voted at the same time, there would have been an addition of 185 a year to the Japanese population of 138,834. Still Congress preferred exclusion. Why? The author says that "Congress was virtually stampeded into a rather tactless enactment of restrictive measures."

The real history of those stormy and fateful days still remains to be written. Congressional action is said to have been due to the Japanese Ambassador's "threat" of "grave consequences" in the event of exclusion. Such a view of the phrase owes much to Henry Cabot Lodge. It certainly embarrassed the State Department, which is said to have recommended the insertion of the phrase in the Japanese note. This is merely hearsay, but there are many Americans who believe it.

H. B. E.

A New Man Comes On the Job

Fifty-Minute World

IT IS just 8:10 a. m. and the thunderous wheels of the New York-bound train, approaching the country station, cause a very slight earthquake in the vicinity. Metal grinds on metal as the train comes to a jolting stop. Late commuters jump from moving automobiles to the platform, bags and brief cases are snatched and hasty farewells shouted. Climbing into a coach, they become part of an amazing fifty-minute world.

This morning the resplendent feathers of a mounted cock pheasant at the feet of the occupant of the rear seat attract many eyes. Everyone who walks down the aisle pauses to admire this astonishing traveling companion, but the young man who owns it appears to be as unconscious of spectators as the bird itself. He cannot have much imagination, or he could not have borne to silence the pheasant's shrill cry, fold its wings forever to its bright sides and bring it in from treading tawny fields to join the dull ranks of static trophies. Thought leaps back several weeks to an open scene. The sky is washed blue, yellow leaves move with the swaying willows, a swollen brook hastens down hill, and into the picture proudly struts another cock pheasant. He pauses to inspect his surroundings and you remain quite still lest his elegant progress change to flight. Then he moves on, a miracle of grace in Persian feathers—on up the bank of the brook, on until he is merged in the russet underbrush of autumn.

The conductor enters and with him a whiff of cool air. He collects the green ticket and instead tucks a long pink one for remembrance sake into the back of the seat ahead. That particular place is filled by a man whose left hand bears four tattoo marks, revealed as he holds up his newspaper. What has interested him for so long? A glance shows a solid phalanx of Society Columns, interspersed with pictures of recent debutantes and brides, spread before him. You wonder about it mildly—not too much, for the law of contrast is always personifying itself somewhere along the route.

Again the conductor opens the door, this time to call the name of a station. As the train halts, what has been a hubbub of voices disentangles itself, separates its sounds, and becomes intelligible snatches of conversation. . . . "I'd like to see football more informal"—this from a typical university graduate of a quarter century back. . . . "The first thing, a marcel"—from a lady up the aisle who is already so meticulously groomed that you speculate as to what occasion could merit further beautification. The horse show, perhaps. . . . Near by the conductor spies an old friend, pauses beside her and a sentence comes back. "They've all drifted away." Mentally, you see a small New England town, a white cottage on the brief Main Street, and from it exiting grown children and grandchildren, migrating to cities, to colleges, drifting, drifting down the old street like the leaves of its pioneer elms in late October.

Engines and cars again in motion, the scenery flows back on either side of the catapulting train like cleft waters. Human time being largely the relation between action and place, when action is fast and concentrated, places are reached and left before you know it, and time is speeded into incalculable measures. Only the plush seats seem permanent, and high in the uncomputed distance the flaming globe of day. As if its light were not enough, a trainman comes in, touches hidden buttons and the overhead electric bulbs flash on fifteen minutes before the tunnel looms black.

Across the aisle a young George Gershwin, unperturbed, makes bars and bars of neat notations on a musical block of paper. Is it a rhapsody in gold or orange, this time, in key with the season, or some rhythm of metallic convulsions and express pace that one day will sweep into homes through radio loudspeakers? Near by another student is gathering up examination papers which have interested him less, it seems, is stuffing them into a battered brief case—thus preparing for the journey's end.

The dim interstices of the tunnel are entered; the pace slackens. There is a general scramble among the men to get into coats and hats, and even women are blocking aisles before the train comes to a gentle stop. Beyond the windows Red Caps hopefully wait some proffered luggage. The little fifty-minute world is disintegrating. Its inhabitants file out of the doors and are sucked up the long vacuum-like ramp. Briefly, the blue dome of the vast terminal shelters them before they disperse under a grayer one sectioned by man-made canyons.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS

Politics and Economics in the Saar

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the articles about the Saar by Mr. Huddleston.

The Saar question is of a vital importance not only for Germany and France. The plebiscite in 1935 will be followed with greatest interest by all European nations. The majority of the Saar population is in favor of Germany and wants to return to the Fatherland not only for political but also for economic reasons. The coalfield of the Saar Basin favored the establishing of extensive mining; glass and pottery as well as the iron industry developed before the war, and Germany became naturally the marketing district for the Saar Basin.

By the Treaty of Versailles the Saar Territory became separated from Germany and attached to the French custom and currency union. But soon France realized that a destruction of the natural economic relations between the Saar and Germany would have disastrous consequences for the Saar Basin and therefore consented to an unrestrained and duty-free interchange of goods with the German Reich.

In the meantime the French tried to displace the German goods from the Saar market with French merchandise. But only the depreciating of the French franc helped to introduce French goods, as they became now much cheaper than the German ones. In consequence, the Saar industry looked for a market in France, but in vain. In 1925, the economic situation became intolerable.

France felt more and more that it was impossible to break a natural economic connection — as exists between Germany and the Saar — by political authority only. The French, after annexing the Saar to their economic territory, invested immense capital to displace German industrial interests and to obtain all important industry and commerce enterprises of the Saar Basin. But the French-German trade treaty of 1927 brought the Saar economic system again nearer to the German market, which is and always will be the natural outlet for the Saar industries.

France did allow the export of the Saar goods, but prevented the German import as much as possible. Germany to a great extent permitted the import of the Saar goods duty free. This was a sacrifice, but without it a new economic breakdown would have menaced the Saar territory. After long years of experience, it is now proved that the welfare of the Saar population depends entirely on its return to Germany.

BARONESSE VON DER GOLTZ

Rogzow, über Belgard, Germany.

A Point for Movie Plotters

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor, "Who Is to Blame for the Movies?" was most enlightening. The author of the series and the representatives of the industry who contributed covered the various phases of the subject with painstaking care. Hollywood's diversified mentality is comprehensively laid bare before us. Its achievements as a great showman, its roseate dreams for the future, as well as some of its more obvious peccadillos, are in this series of articles straightforwardly presented.

Now what is needed is a realization on the part of those who mold and fashion the moving picture product that the noble and constructive things of human existence are far more dramatic, thrilling and alluring material than are sugar-coated negative things. And that a percentage of the negative as an essential part of dramatic conflict is not objectionable, but the erroneous idea that evil in all its guises is of itself interesting and entertaining is the idea that needs correcting. When this is fully realized, the inevitable result will be a renaissance of idealism that will lift the moving pictures to a height of artistic standard and recreational values far beyond anything they have yet attained.

St. Petersburg, Fla. JAMES W. LEE

Lamp Posts for Mayors

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the October 26 issue of the Monitor, a letter from New Zealand corrected the Monitor's statement that "the Lancashire towns of Nelson and Moseley are believed to be the only two in the world to give their mayors a lamp post on entering upon their terms of office."

One doesn't even have to go to Dundee, Scotland, to see this statement corrected, but near the American border, in the city of Sherbrooke, Quebec, this practice of lamp posts for mayors may be seen, and the previous mayors' residences may be recognized by one lamp post only, on the curb, bearing the city's coat of arms.

Toronto, Ont. (MRS.) GRACE C. WASSON

[Editor's Note.—It is evident from the number of letters received on this subject that the practice of honoring mayors by setting up or allowing them to set up lamp posts in front of their dwellings is not confined to any one or to any few cities. The Monitor's dispatch said that Nelson and Moseley were "believed to be the only two towns in the world to give their mayors a lamp post on entering upon their terms of office"—believed to be, that is, in those parts where the report originated.]

Mirror of Opinion

Propagation of Peace

IF ETERNAL vigilance is the price of liberty, might it not be said with equal truth to be the price of peace? What, after all, is liberty but the right to live in peace? Thus it would seem that an abomination of the menace of war is a safeguard of peace. . . .

The people of the world must come to recognize war not as a sort of predestined fate, but as a thoroughly outdated nuisance on a par with plagues of disease which intelligence has conquered. Militarism is a hoary old form of ineffective black magic, for the preservation of world peace, which deserves as much condemnation as the black arts of war. The spirit which promises peace is a spirit of justice for all peoples. . . .We can work for peace only insofar as we work for international cooperation and endeavor to build the conscience of the world into a sovereign moral force. This is the inverse of the spirit that makes for war; and the propagation of it through every available means is the true watchword of civilization.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

The Wide Horizon

Soviet Russia in 1934

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

THE year 1934 has seen the "stabilization" of Soviet Russia to an extent unforeseen equally by hostile foreign critics of the Bolshevik regime and by the more extreme Bolshevik leaders. After years of the "zig-zag course" approved by Lenin, which made it impossible even for Russian Communists to predict their Government's policy a year in advance, Soviet Russia begins to present a picture which may be regarded as permanent, at least for a generation or two.

Fanaticism has emphatically lost ground in Russia during 1934; practical leaders have put an end to the period of reckless experimentation and hastily improvised corrections for ill-advised theories which often proved tragic in application. Realizing this fact, the Russian people are experiencing a sense of relief which can be understood only by those who appreciate what they have endured for seventeen years.

* * *

Soviet Russia's political and economic molds have hardened during 1934 under the masterful direction of Joseph Stalin, who has powers of persuasion as well as of force. Unless there is some unforeseen change, Moscow is no longer a "menace" either to other governments or its own people. The Bolsheviks have emerged as Russians, fiercely proud of their own country and its accomplishments, confident in their size and growing military and industrial power, aware that they have a task of generations in modernizing and industrializing their backward continental area, and eager not to be disturbed in this process by a foreign war.

* * *

Because the Soviets desire peace so profoundly, they are definitely a stabilizing influence in world affairs. To avoid a war, Moscow has concluded in 1934 nonaggression treaties with all bordering countries except Japan, and has done everything possible to avoid conflict in the Far East. With the same object, Russia has joined the League of Nations which her official press lampooned so fiercely for more than a decade. Whether wisely or not, her indeterminate alliance with France was directed toward the same end.

The political and economic forms emerging in Soviet Russia are difficult to classify. Certainly they are not pure Communism, and they are Socialist only in the rough sense that the state controls almost completely the means of production. The strength of the present leadership lies in its readiness to subordinate Marxian dogma to common sense, which has become a dominating motive in shaping Soviet economy.

* * *

During 1934 this has become most apparent in agriculture. The notion of "agricultural communes," in which peasants would live in dormitories, eat in common dining halls, and receive wages like factory workers, has yielded place to the "artel" form of collective farm, which appears permanent. In "artels" each peasant has his own house and garden, his own tools, cows, pigs, chickens and sheep. The peasants hold in common only the grain lands, working animals and agricultural machinery.

Extreme communal ideas also are losing ground in urban centers. New apartment houses have self-contained apartments, with private kitchens and baths. The communal dining halls which provide workers with one meal a day for a definite price do not differ greatly in practice from the restaurant system of other industrial countries.

* * *

The dictatorship has given unmistakable notice of its intention to maintain and extend its power for an indefinite period. The state, under the unshaken grip of the ruling Communist Party, now controls almost completely the country's industry, commerce, banking and finance. But earlier conceptions of "leveling" have been firmly repudiated; discrimination in favor of the more intelligent and capable members of society has been recognized as permanently necessary and valuable. Wide scope has been offered in material rewards for superior labor.

The Soviet State, as it has emerged during 1934, is one with which the 'capitalist" world is not likely to quarrel. The Bolsheviks have abandoned, probably permanently, their "messianic mission" to convert the rest of the world to their own peculiar mystical conceptions, and in so doing have modified for their own people many of their more extreme dogmas.

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The Communists now say they will convert the world by the force of their example. To this purpose no intelligent person anywhere will take exception. But democratic peoples will not readily be converted to a system which is still based upon force and repudiation of all individual liberties. They will prefer to work for economic democracy within the framework of their hard-won political democracy, which the Russians cannot understand because they have never possessed it.